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VOL. XI NO. 288 BOMBAY SATURDAY, DECEMBER 8, 1923. TWO ANNAS

The Bombay Chronicle

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The Editor cannot undertake to return rejected communications unless a stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed for the purpose.

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MAIL AND PASSENGER SERVICE.
P. & O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.
All Passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date	Steamer.	Connecting at Aden etc.	Tons
8th Dec.	MALOJA		20,750
15th ,,	CHINA		7,02
22nd ,,	KASHMIR		8,435
28th ,,	DONGOLA	MONGOLIA	16,368
5th Jan.	MANTUA §		16,902
12th ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND X		11,430
19th ,,	PLASSY		7,622
26th ,,	DONGOLA	Narkunda*	16,22
2nd Feb.	DELTA		7,693
9th ,,	MACEDONIA X		1,[illegible]9
16th ,,	MALWA §		10,041
23rd ,,	DONGOLA	MOLDAVIA*	16,277
1st March	MANTUA		16,902
8th ,,	MOREA X		10,911
15th ,,	CALEDONIA		7,[illegible]28
22nd ,,	DONGOLA †	MOOLTAN †	16,100
29th ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND		11,430
5th April	NALDERA X		15,996
9th ,,	DEVANHA	Extrastoamer	8,[illegible]89
12th ,,	MALWA		10,041
19th ,,	DONGOLA	MALOJA*	20,[illegible]2
26th ,,	MACEDONIA		14,[illegible]0
3rd May	PLASSY	CHINA X	7,952
10th ,,	MANTUA		16,902
17th ,,	DONGOLA	MONGOLIA*	16,368
24th ,,	CALEDONIA		7,622
31st ,,	PLASSY	Narkunda*	16,227

* Through steamers from Australia. Have limited accommodation for passengers from India.
† Take on or convey passengers from India.
X Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.
§ Terminate voyage at Marseilles.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about	Steamers.	Tons.
14th Dec.	MARGHA	8,258
28th ,,	MATIANA	8,295
11th Jan.	DOMALA	8,441
25th ,,	MASHOBRA	8,514
8th Feb.	DALGOMA‡	8,[illegible]80
22nd ,,	MORVADA	8,183
7th March	MANDALA	8,246
21st ,,	DUMANA	8,600
4th April	MANKLA	8,[illegible]03
18th ,,	MATIANA	8,295
2nd May	DOMALA	8,441
16th ,,	MASHOBRA	8,324

‡ Cargo vessel only, will not convey passengers.

P. & O. SAILINGS BOMBAY TO JAPAN VIA COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

19th Dec.	SICILIA†	6,813
28th ,,	MOREA	10,911
15th January	SOUDAN †	6,696
25th ,,	NALDERA	15,996
21st February	SICILIA †	6,813
22nd ,,	CHINA	7,952
18th March	SOUDAN†	6,696
24th April	SICILIA †	6,813

† Proceeds as far as Shanghai only.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

Date about	Steamers	Destination
8th Dec.	CHAKLA	Karachi via K'war 10 A. M.
10th ,,	VITA	Karachi via K'war
12th ,,	KANDALLA	East & South Africa
16th ,,	VASNA	Jask via K'chi

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Managing Director

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION
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Authorised Capital $50,000,000
Issued and fully paid up $20,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS:—
Sterling £4,500,000
Silver $34,500,000
Reserve liability of Proprietors $20,000,000
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Bangkok	Ipoh	Saigon
Batavia	Johore	San Francisco
Calcutta	Kobe	Shanghai
Canton	Kuala Lumpur	Singapore
Chefoo	Lyons	Sourabaya
Colombo	Madras	Tsingtau Patani
Dairen	Manila	Tientsin
Foochow	Nagasaki	Tsingtau
Haiphong	New York	Vladivostock
Hamburg	Peking	Yiotto
Harbin	Penang	Yokohama
Hankow		

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Capital Issued 50,00,000
Capital Subscribed 50,00,000
Capital Paid-up 27,27,727
Reserve Fund 21,00,000
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Amritsar	Hafizabad	Multan City
Amballa City	Hoshiarpur	Montogomery
Amballa Cant	Hyderabad (Sind)	Okara (Dist. Montgomery)
Bombay	Jullundur	Peshawar City
Cawnpore	Jammu	Patiala
Calcutta	Jhelum City	Quetta
Delhi	Karachi	Rawalpindi
D. I. Khan	Kasur	Sargodha
Ferozepora	Lahore City	Sialkot
Gujranwalla	Lyallpur	Srinagar
Gojra	Ludhiana	
Hapur		

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at 2 per cent. from January to June and 2½ per cent. from July to December at Bombay on a minimum daily balance of Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
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Paid-up Capital ..... Yen 100,000,000
Reserve Fund ..... Yen 73,000,000
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Buenos Aires	Los Angelos	Seattle
Calcutta	Lyons	Shanghai
Changchun	Manila	Singapore
Darien	Nagasaki	Shimonoseki
Fengtien	Newchwang	Sourabaya
Hamburg	New York	Sydney
Hankow	Nagova	Tientsin
Harbin	Osaka	Tokyo
Hongkong	Peking	Tsinan
Honolulu	Rangoon	Tsingtau
Kai Yuan	Rio de Janeiro	Vladivostock

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Basrah	Madras
Bombay	Mosul
Calcutta	

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Reserve Fund ..... £ 389,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders £1,000,000
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C. F. TUCKER,
Manager.

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SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ... Rs. 1,19,70,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ...Rs. 59,85,000
(30-9-23).
CURRENT ACCOUNTS:—
Interest allowed at
3 per cent per annum from January to June.
2½ per cent per annum from July December.
FIXED AND SHORT DEPOSITS received. Rates to be ascertained on application.
Every description of Banking Business Transacted.
Managing Agents:—
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CAPITAL PAID-UP ..... Rs. 1,00,00,000
RESERVE FUND ..... Rs. 72,50,000
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 500 to Rs 1,00,000 AT THE RATE OF 2½ PER CENT. PER ANNUM THROUGH OUT THE YEAR. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 2 per half year.
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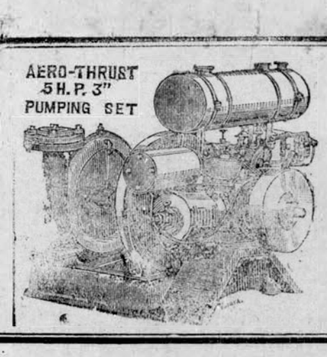
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THE GUARANTEED TRIPLE BENEFIT POLICY
The BENEFITS guaranteed under this attractive POLICY are :
(1) AN INCREASING SUM ASSURED payable at death within 25 years ;
(2) A CASH PAYMENT of an amount equal to the Original Sum Assured on SURVIVANCE to the end of the period ;
(3) A FREE PAID-UP POLICY for an amount equal to the original Sum Assured PAYABLE at DEATH after 25 years.
In addition to these Benefits a Policy-holder has the choice of Valuable Alternative Benefits.
Premiums are payable for 25 years or till Previous Death.
For particulars apply to
H. EDWIN JONES, Manager.
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

ELECTRICAL APPLIANCES
IRONS FOR CLOTH, KETTLES, BILLIARD BRUSHES, | SOLDERING IRONS, HAIR DRYERS, HOT WATER BAGS, | WATER HEATERS, CARPET CLEANERS, BED WARMERS.
Electric Pumping Plants for house water supply, Town Water Works, Irrigation Schemes to force water from 50 to 1000 feet head, any capacity, most economical in working.
Generators, Motors, Dynamos, House Lighting Sets, Motors for Textile Mills, Motors for Chain Drive for Weaving Sheds, Electric Welding and Cutting Sets, Air compressors, Electric Cables and all other Electrical Accessories always ready in stock for immediate delivery.
The Indian Engineering Company, 35, Nanabhai Lane Hornby Road, Bombay
Telephone: 1396. Telegram: "GRACE."

NATIONAL INSURANCE CO. LTD
LIFE
DHURANDHAR BROS.
ESUFALLY BUILDING
Parel Bazar Street
FORT, BOMBAY.
CHIEF AGENTS.
FIRE
DHURANDHAR BROS.
AGENTS,
A. P. VICUMSEY & CO.,
13, Tamarind Lane.
FORT, BOMBAY.
AGENTS.

PRICES REDUCED.

All kinds of stove prices have been reduced and Selling Primus No. 103 (folding) Stove complete for Rs. 13/-only.
Postage extra.
D. K. WAGLE, STOVE SPECIALISTS.
Tram Terminus, Girgaum

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PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS:—Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per column inch per insertion.
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and subsequent insertion	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance, and state clearly whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement column.

NOTIFICATION BY THE COMMISSIONER OF POLICE, BOMBAY

No. 10883/151.—With reference to the Commissioner of Police, Bombay's draft Notification No. 7543/151, dated 20th August, 1923, it is hereby notified for general information that the objections and suggestions received in connection therewith have been duly considered and the following amended draft notification is published for the information of the persons likely to be affected thereby, and notice is hereby given that the amended draft will be taken into consideration on or after 3rd January, 1924. Any persons having any objection or suggestion to offer regarding it should communicate the same to the Commissioner of Police, Bombay, before that date.

AMENDED DRAFT NOTIFICATION.

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 22-(1) (b) of the City of Bombay Police Act, IV of 1902, the Commissioner of Police, Bombay, is pleased to further amend the rules made under section 22 (1) (b) of the Bombay City Police Act, IV of 1902, and published at page 467 of Part I of the *Bombay Government Gazette* of 26th March, 1903, as follows, namely:—

The following new rules shall be inserted after rule 2:—

"2-A. The use of Wodehouse, Esplanade and Hornby Roads of the Fort area is entirely forbidden to bullock carts, but bullock carts shall be allowed to use Cruickshank Road from Dhobi Talao and Hornby Road from Crawford Market up to Victoria Terminus.

Hornby Road south of Victoria Terminus and Esplanade Road south of Floral Fountain, while forbidden to bullock carts, may be crossed by such carts at the following points:—

(1) Bhattia Bagh,
(2) Outram Road—Gunbow Street or *vice versa*.
(3) Fuller Road—Rampart Row or *vice versa*,

2-B Hand carts shall be permitted to use Hornby Road and Cruickshank Road from Crawford Market and Dhobi Talao up to Victoria Terminus but they shall not be allowed on Hornby Road south of Victoria Terminus and Esplanade Road south of Floral Fountain."

P. A. KELLY,
Commissioner of Police.

Head Police Office
Bombay, 27th November, 1923.

C18289

CRAFT FOR DISPOSAL AT BOMBAY.

THE undernoted Government Craft at Bombay are available for immediate disposal:—

STEAM TUGS, PADDLE STEAMERS, BARGES.

For particulars apply to:—

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.
Nicol Road, Post Box No. 122.

18212

NOTICE.

WANTED for the Bahauddin College, Junagadh, PROFESSOR OF PERSIAN, capable of teaching the highest classes. The post is permanent and the service pensionable. Salary Rs 150 per mensem rising to Rs. 250 by annual increment of Rs. 20 in 5 years after confirmation. The selected candidate will be required to join at once. Applications with copies of testimonials should reach the undersigned on or before the 15th of December 1923.

DEWAN, Junagadh State.

Dewan's Office,
Junagadh, 25th November, 1923.

18196

NOTICE.

IN THE MATTER OF THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VII OF 1913.
and
IN THE MATTER OF THE LUXMI FLOUR MILLS LIMITED.
(In Voluntary Liquidation.)

SALE OF VERY VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY TOGETHER WITH ALL MACHINERY, PLANT, ETC., BELONGING TO THE LUXMI FLOUR MILLS, LIMITED.
(In Voluntary Liquidation).

THE undersigned is prepared to receive not later than the 15th of December, 1923, offers for the purchase of the immoveable property situate at Mahim, together with all the Mill buildings, plant and machinery erected and standing thereon and belonging to the above company in liquidation. For description of property and particulars apply to the undersigned at his office at E. D. Sassoon Building, Dougall Road, Ballard Estate.

C. D. SILAS.
Liquidator of the
Luxmi Flour Mills Limited,
(In Voluntary Liquidation.)

E9034

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE DWARKA "TEMPLE" BRAND. PORTLAND CEMENT.

THIS CEMENT has been recognised to be the finest and best all over being far above the British Standard Specification. Regularly supplied to the Bombay Government and other bodies. The Superintendent, Government Test House, Alipore, in his report refers to this cement in eulogising terms. Write for our Booklet and current year's calendar to

THE DWARKA CEMENT CO., LTD.,
2, Rampart Row, Fort.
Bombay.

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FOURTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the above Company will be held at the Morarji Goculdas Hall, Kalbadevi, Bombay on WEDNESDAY, the 19th day of December, 1923, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) to transact the following business:—

1. To adopt the Directors' report and audited statement of Accounts for the year ended 30th June 1923.
2. To confirm the appointment of Mr. Manmohandass Ramji as Director.
2. To elect a Director in place of Mr. Lalji Naranji, who retires by rotation, but being eligible, offers himself for re-election under Article 97 of the Articles of Association.
4. To elect a Director in place of Mr. Killachand Devchand, who retires by rotation, but being eligible, offers himself for re-election under article 97 of the Articles of Association.
5. To elect Auditors for the ensuing year and to fix their remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 11th December, 1923 to 3rd January 1924, both days inclusive.
By Order of the Board of Directors

NAROTTAM MORARJEE & CO.,
Managing Agents.

Sudama House,
Ballard Estate, Bombay,
7th December, 1923.

SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION CO. LTD.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the POLL on the resolution specified below moved at the Extraordinary General Meeting of the Company held on the 22nd September, 1923, will as declared by the Chairman at the Adjourned Extraordinary General Meeting held on the 24th November, 1923, be taken at the Morarji Gokuldas Hall, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay, on SATURDAY, the 8th December, 1923, between 12 noon and 5 p.m. (S.T.)

RESOLUTION.

"That the Capital of the Company be reduced from Rs. 4,50,00,000 (divided into 6,00,000 shares of Rs. 75 each) to Rs. 1,80,00,000 (divided into 6,00,000 shares of Rs. 30 each) and that such reduction be effected by reducing the nominal amount of shares from Rs. 75 to Rs. 30 each, and extinguishing the liability in respect of the uncalled Capital on 5,83,334 shares which have been paid up to Rs. 30 per share only, and by repaying to the holders of 16,666 shares which have been fully paid up or credited as fully paid up, the sum of Rs. 45 per share."

Dated this 26th November, 1923.

NAROTTAM MORARJI,
Chairman,
Extraordinary General Meeting.

C18288

WANTED

WANTED—PERMANENT WAY AND SIGNAL STOREKEEPER, Age 25 to 30; Education: Should have passed Matriculation; Experience: Practical knowledge of Railway Permanent Way and Signal Material; Duties: Will be responsible for the custody, issue and accounting of a large variety of materials and to conduct correspondence in connection therewith; Salary: Rs. 120 to Rs. 160 according to ability, subsequent promotion will depend on results. Apply in own handwriting with full particulars of positions held with dates, salary last received and copies (only) of testimonials to—CONTROLLER OF STORES, B. B. and C. I. Railway, Mahalakshmi.

A18308

WANTED.

WANTED APPLICATIONS upto 1st January, 1924 for the post of ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICER, Kolaba District Local Board, pay Rs. 200—20-1—400. Officers of Educational Department as also outsiders of high educational qualifications may apply with testimonials of previous administrative experience.

(Sd.) G. M. KAMAT,
President, District Local
Board, Kolaba.

Alibag, 3-12-1923.

C18299

READY WASTE FOR SALE

COTTON AND YARN WASTES of different sorts accumulated in THE CROWN SPINNING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED situated at Parbhadevi Road, Parel are For Sale. Offers and tenders for the same will be received in the Company's Office at No. 2, Rampart Row, Fort, Bombay, upto 4 p.m. (S. T.) on MONDAY, the 17th December, 1923, along with a cash deposit of Rs. 200/- (Rs. Two hundred only) per each tender. The Company reserves to itself the right to accept or reject a tender or tenders, wholly or in part. Tender forms may be procured from the Company's Office during Office hours.

(Sd.) PURSHOTAM VITHALDAS & CO.,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents.

18300

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE WESTERN INDIA CHEMICAL WORKS, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the ADJOURNED THIRD ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Company will be held on SATURDAY, the 15th December, 1923 at 2-30 p.m (S. T.) at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 65, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, to transact the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Balance Sheet for the period ending 28th February 1923.
2. To elect two Directors in the place of Mr. Gopaldas Vithaldas Desai and Mr. Devidas Narandas who retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election, and offer themselves accordingly.
3. To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.

By order of the Board,

LALUBHAI SAMALDAS & CO.,
Agents.

C18297

RARE OPPORTUNITY

TO BE LET

GROUND FLOOR of Taj Building, Hornby Road, lately occupied by the Central Bank of India, open on three sides, area about 7,000 sq. ft. with or without cellar about 2,500 sq. ft. Suitable for a Bank, Big Shop, Show room, etc. Apply to the CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA, LTD., Esplanade Road.

R9170

A FORD OFFER.

WANTED

FORD OWNERS in the Bombay Presidency, Rajputana, Central Provinces, Kathiawar, Punjab, North-West Frontier Provinces and Kashmir, to furnish us with their engine and addresses together with information number.

Envelopes, containing the information should be marked "COMPETITION." They will not be opened until Monday, December 24th, 1923, when the writers of the first three thus opened will receive, free of charge, a MOORE, two-speed Gear attachment, valued at Rs. 250, provided that, at the time of writing, they are bona fide Ford Owners.

FORD AUTOMOBILES (INDIA), LTD., AND REDUCED,
Hughes Road, Bombay.
'Phone No. 707. Telegrams: "AUTOFORD."

18282

BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

WEST CHAUPATI ESTATE.

THE TRUSTEES are prepared to receive applications from persons desirous of entering into Agreements to lease the few remaining plots on this Estate.

The lands now offered lie between Dadysett Road and the foot of the Hanging Gardens, Malabar Hill, and are particularly adapted for the erection of buildings consisting of medium or small-sized flats.

Applications will be received up to 5 p.m. (S. T.) on the 14th December, 1923.

Particulars may be had and plans seen at the Board's Offices, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

J. T. BURGE,
F.S.I.,
Ag. Estate Agent.

C17963

NOTIFICATION

THE SVADESHI MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

SHARE CERTIFICATES LOST.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that five Share Certificates, bearing Nos. 10261 to 10265 of the Svadeshi Mills Company, Limited, standing in my name, have been LOST or MISPLACED. Any person claiming any interest in the said shares must notify the same to the above Company at its Registered Office, Navsari Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days hereof, as application for duplicate Share Certificates has been made by me to the Company.

MANEKLAL NANCHAND.

Date 7-12-1923.

9177

NOTICE.

SWAMI BODHANAND of the Ramkrishna Mission will be coming to Bombay from America by the S. S. "Dongola" on Monday morning, the 10th instant, and will land at Ballard Pier. He comes to India after a stay of 16 years in America. It is intended to give him a fitting reception at the Ballard Pier. All members of the Western India Vivekanand Society are earnestly requested to attend at the Ballard Pier on Monday morning at 8 a.m. It is also intended to give him an address of Welcome on behalf of the above Society on the 13th or 14th instant at the Cowasji Jehangir Hall if that is available. Mr. M. R. Jayaker will preside. Messrs. M. R. Jayaker and K. Natrajan and other speakers will deliver short speeches suitable to the occasion. It is likely that Swami Bodhanand will deliver some lectures on Vedanta before he proceeds to Calcutta. Further announcement will be made hereafter.

R. K. PRABHU,
C. P. MURDESHWAR,
Hon. Secretaries,
Western India Vivekanand Society.

C18302

TENDERS.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY

TENDERS for levelling, metalling, etc., and providing storm water drains etc. in the private streets (1) off Thakurdwar Road near S. S. Bengali's Girls' School and (2) between Carrol Road and Tulsi Pipe Line known as New Foras Road will be received up to 1 p.m. (Bombay Time) on MONDAY the 17th day of December, 1923.

Tenders should be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner and should be delivered at the office of the Chief Accountant.

Forms of contract, specification, etc., will be issued to any one deputed to receive them by the undersigned, who will, on application, give any further information that may be required.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner,
T. K. RODDAN,
Executive Engineer.

C18298

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY

TENDERS for the supply of about 2,500 Boundary Stones including fixing complete on the lands acquired for the new Tansa Pipe Line will be received up to 1 p.m. (Bombay Time) on the 17th day of December, 1923.

Tenders should be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner and should be delivered at the office of the Chief Accountant

Forms of contract, specification, etc., will be issued to any one deputed to receive them by the undersigned, who will, on application, give any further information that may be required.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner,
H. J. T. SMITH, M.I.C.E.,
Special Engineer,
Tansa Completion Works.

C18291

BOMBAY BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY, CO. LTD.

(Incorporated in England by Special Act of Parliament.)

TENDERS will be received by the undersigned upto 11-30 a.m., (S. T.), on TUESDAY, the 8th January, 1924, for supply of timber and sleepers odd sizes for Crossings bridges, etc. Commencing from 1st April 1924, to 31-3-1925 to M. G. System.

Specification and tender forms can be obtained from the Undersigned at Mahalaxmi Bombay, on payment of Rs. 5 per copy.

G. F. BRIERLEY,
Ag. Controller of Stores,
Mahalaxmi, Bombay.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that our client has contracted to purchase the undermentioned property from M. ADHAVDAS DEVIDAS.

All persons having any interest therein or claim thereto or in or to any part thereof either by way of gift, inheritance, mortgage, charge, lease, lien, trust or otherwise howsoever, are requested to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at No. 80, Esplanade Road, within the Fort of Bombay, within fourteen days from the date hereof, failing which the said sale will be completed without reference to any such interest or claim and the same, if any, will be treated as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground situate, lying and being partly within the limits of Gundavli and partly within the limits of Andheri, containing by admeasurement 1,113 square yards or thereabouts, together with the well and the buildings standing thereon, consisting of one bungalow and one out-house, and bounded on the East by the property of Vassanji Naranji, on the West by a private passage, on the North by the property of Kalliani Haribhai and on the South by a public road from Andheri to Maroal and the portion whereof situate, lying and being at Gundavli admeasuirng 602 square yards bears the Survey No. 58, Pot No. 5, and the portion whereof situate, lying and being at Andheri admeasuring 511 square yards bears Survey No. 63, Pot No. 2.

Dated this 4th day of December, 1923.

DABHOLKER & JESHTARAM,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

C18265

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of NARAYEN BALOO CHOWAN, of Bombay, Hindu, landed proprietor ..... Deceased.

SADASHIV NARAYEN CHOWAN, of Bombay, Hindu, landed proprietor, a son of the deceased abovenamed, residing at Mugbhat Cross Lane, without the Fort of Bombay ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid this twenty-seventh day of November in the year of Our Lord One thousand nine hundred and twenty-three and in the fourteenth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI.
Registrar.

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL.

The 28th day of November, 1923.
Messrs. EDGELOW GULABCHAND WADIA & CO.,
Petitioner's Attorneys.

C18303

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 3989 of 1923.

SHORT CAUSE.

Plaint filed the 26th day of September, 1923.
Summons to answer Plaint under Section 27, O. V, rr. 1, 5, 7 and 8, and O. VIII, r. 9 of the Code of Civil Procedure.

FAZULBHOY DEVJI, of Bombay, Khoja Mahomedan Inhabitant, residing at New Queen's Road, without the Fort of Bombay ..... Plaintiff.

versus

NABAD KHANUM, widow of Abdulla Maneckbhoy Cassum, of Bombay, Khoja Mahomedan Inhabitant, residing at New Queen's Road, without the Fort, Bombay ..... Defendant.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India. Greeting: WHEREAS the abovenamed Plaintiff has filed a plaint in this Court against you, the abovenamed Defendant, whereof the following is a concise statement, viz:—

The Plaintiff prays that the Defendant may be ordered to pay to the Plaintiff the sum of Rs. 3,270 with interest thereon at the rate of nine per cent. per annum till judgment, and costs of the suit and interest on judgment at six per cent. per annum till payment.

You are hereby summoned to appear in this Court on the 18th day of December, 1923, at quarter past eleven o'clock standard time in the forenoon, in person or by an Advocate duly instructed by an Attorney of this Court and able to answer all material questions relating to the suit, or who shall be accompanied by some other person able to answer all such questions to answer the abovenamed Plaintiff, and as the day fixed for your appearance is appointed for the final disposal of the suit, you must produce all your witnesses on that day, and you are hereby required to take notice that in default of your appearance on the day before mentioned, the suit will be heard and determined, in your absence; and you will bring with you (or send by your Attorney) any document in your possession or power containing evidence relating to the merits of the Plaintiff's case or upon which you intend to rely in support of your case.

Witness Sir LALUBHAI ASHARAM SHAH, Knight, Ag. Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid this 4th day of October, 1923.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

R. B. PATEL,
for Prothonotary.

R. B. PATEL,

The 4th day of October, 1923.
Messrs. EDGELOW GULABCHAND WADIA & CO.,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.

C18306

AUCTION SALE.

GANDHI & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents.
No. 72, Medows Street, Fort.
Telephone No. 1927.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY SITUATE AT LOWER MAHIM, WITHOUT THE FORT OF BOMBAY.

Messrs. GANDHI and Co., Auctioneers, will, under instructions from Mr. G. B. Pandya, Attorney for the mortgagees, and on account and at the risk of the estate of Ramkrishna Madhavrao Chownkar, the mortgagor, now an Insolvent, in exercise of the power of sale reserved under the Indentures of Mortgage and Further Charge dated 28th January, 1921, 14th July, 1921, and 13th March, 1922, respectively, made between the said Insolvent, Ramkrishna Madhavrao Chownkar, of the one part and the mortgagees of the other part, sell by Public Auction the undermentioned immoveable property on SUNDAY, the 9th December, 1923, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.) on the premises.

PARTICULARS OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Pension and Tax land or ground situate, lying and being at Lower Mahim, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration District and Sub-District of Bombay, admeasuring 6,217 square yards or thereabouts, together with the messuages, tenements or dwelling house standing thereon, bearing Collector's Old No. 443, New No. 4226, Old Survey No. 400, New Survey No. 1/1855, bearing Municipal G Ward Nos. 3305, 3306, 3307, 3308 and Nos. 769 to 772, bounded on or towards the North partly by the property of the Salvacie Church and partly by the property of Keshav Bhatt, on or towards the South partly by the property of Rev. Fr. Rodriguez and partly by the property of Rahmabai, on or towards the East partly by the property of Shahu Shet and partly by the property of Jayakar Nana Govind, on or towards the West partly by the property of Ramchandra L. Jayakar and partly by the public passage.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, please apply to Mr. G. B. Pandya, Attorney for the mortgagee, at his office at Room No. 38, P. and O. Bank Building, Esplanade Road, Fort, or to the undersigned.

GANDHI & CO.
Auctioneers.

J. S. MODY & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.
Apollo Street.

AUCTION SALE OF ARAB RACE HORSE "MOORID."

Under instructions from Messrs. Abdulla Joosab and Co., and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor Shaikh Abdul Rehman Motiwalla, Messrs. J. S. MODY AND CO., will on MONDAY, the 10th day of December, 1923, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction at Messrs. Ladha Ebrahim's Stable on Bellasis Road, Byculla.

1 Arab Race Horse, "Moorid".

Terms—Cash on the spot.

J. S. MODY & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 8th Dec. 1923.

AUCTION SALE.

BENNETT & CO.

120, Apollo Street, Fort.

To-day, SATURDAY, the 8th instant at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT AND CO. will sell by public auction at their rooms the quantity of Grey and coloured piece-goods etc.

By order of the office concerned and on account and risk of defaulting indentor, Gulam Hoosain Mohamed.

5 cases cycle playing cards No. 808 (seconds).

10 cases great Mogul playing cards.

By order of N. H. Moos, Esqr., Receiver appointed in Suit No. 2640 of 1922 (Rattonbai & Mohamedali).

One large lot Tarpaulins.

AT 2-30 P.M. (S. T.).

1 second hand rubber tyred Victoria (English).

1 second hand rubber tyred Brougham.

1 second hand rubber tyred Gig (English.)

1 second hand rubber tyred Mail coach.

1 Pair Waler horses in double and single harness.

1 Arab horse in saddle and harness.

1 Henderson motor cycle with sidecar 8 H. P.

By order of N. H. Moos, Esqr., Receiver appointed in Suit No. 3356 of 1923 (Mohamedbhs. Abdul).

1 Standard Motor Car.

By order of the Chief Presidency Magistrate. Unclaimed and proclaimed articles such as—Silver wrist watch,—Metal watch with silver chain and pendant.—Two cycles,—yarn,—knives,—Alpaca, lamp, plush, two bottles raspberry etc., etc.

Under instructions from G. P. Smith, Esqr. Attorney for Mrs. E. Windus and by virtue of power of sale dated the 14th October, 1921 granted to him Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will on SUNDAY, the 23rd December, 1923, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction at Thoburn House Apollo Bander, opposite to the Taj Mahal Hotel very valuable and handsome made to order household furniture, rich glass, crockery and platedware, sliding dining table, arm and without arm chairs, mirror sideboard and dumb waiters rich carpets table ornaments, fancy cabinets, chesterfield sofas and chairs, suite of sofas writing table, glass door book and silver show cases, one sweet tone cottage piano one gramaphone with records, perambulator single bedsteads mirror almyrahs cloth and gown presses, dressing and wash hand tables dressing chest of drawers, electric lamps and fans, hat stands, ice box, meat safe, cane furniture, almuinum utensils etc., etc.

Catalogues will be published and the property on view 4 days before the sale.

FURNITURE SALE AT ANDHERI.

On SUNDAY, the 16th instant at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction at Andheri, Gondavli by [illegible] Police Station and about Road next to the [illegible] Railway Station, five minutes walk from the [illegible] very valuable English furniture by Hepplewhite and Sheraton, also by Mckenzie and Ricketts, such as dining room suite by Maple containing dining table, side board, silver show case chairs etc., drawing room containing English inlaid upholsterd sofas and chairs, one English convertible easy chair, rich English carpets gramaphone cabinet with records, screen one semi grand-piano by Broadwood with pianola, table lamps, glass and crockery and platedware, one nearly new 3/4 size mahogany billiard table, singer sewing machine, telescopic invalid table, large double bedstead, English dressing table with oval centre mirror, one teakwood cupboard with pigeon holes by Mckenzie, almyrahs, dressing chest of drawers dressing and wash hand tables, cloth and gown presses, writing tables, book cases, cane furniture ice box aluminum utensils etc, etc.

The property of S. J. Bhavnagri, Esq., and others.

Catalogues will be published and the property on view 6 days before the sale.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, 8th December, 1923.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Auctioneers & Commission Agents,
122, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 521.

Auction sale of presentation articles, marble statues, suit cases, leather hand bags, mouth organs, Venitian fancy gilded furniture, big Westminster clock, Cuckoo watch and clocks etc. etc.

By the order of the concerned Messrs Crawford and Co will sell by public auction on Thursday the 13th December 1923 at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) at Dady House opposite Bombay Gymkhana 25 Waudby Road, Fort, Bombay, the following big and small marble statues, Venitian fancy gilded furniture, presentation articles, electric chandaliers, fitted and unfitted small and large suit cases, big Westminster clock, lady's writing letter cases, big and small cuckoo watches and clocks, gilded coffee set, grape bunches, electric shades, big fancy mirror, glass baskets for fruits and flowers, collar boxes, pocket brushes, jewellery cases, bundles of real gold and silver threads for embroidery work, leather hand bags, gold and silver pencils, fancy goods brass baskets, mouth organs, office furniture, foot mats, white zinc paint, wire nettings, kiwi boot polishes, vacuum slippers, thermometers, barometers motor goggles, umbrella covers, alarm watches tyre protectors, telescopes, compasses and such other fancy goods, etc.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 8th Dec. 1923.

YOUR HOROSCOPE

LIFE-READING—For one year in monthly details, Rs. 2. General whole Life-Reading Rs. 5. Whole Life-Reading in details, Rs. 8. Information required—Date of birth and time (year, month, day and hour of birth) or copy of Horoscope. Testimonials from all quarters.

One year's weekly predictions for Businessmen, Rs. 8. Apply to:—B. R. SREENIVASAYYA, Oil Mill Street, Mysore.

9183

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Readers' Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates:—

FIRST 20 WORDS—ONE RUPEE.
Every additional word—One Anna.

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words "apply Box No. ....., Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" to be paid for.

Replies to advertisements cannot be forwarded, but can be obtained at the office on production of the voucher.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number .....Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—LADIES and GENTS to canvass a patent medicine on commission. Apply Post Box No. 333 Bombay.
A R9118

YOCO, BOOK-POLISH.—Absolutely indespensible to lawyers, students, libraries and record offices.—WANTED AGENTS throughout India.—YOGENDRA & CO., Gulsar.
A R9000.

WANTED—CANVASSERS on Pay and allowance Rs. 147 with inter-class ticket. Those are prepared to deposit the cash security Rs. 1,500 (fifteen hundred). Apply with the copy of previous experience and qualifications enclosing one anna stamp to O. S. SHERKHAN and Co., P. M. DELHI.
A R9186

COMMISSION AGENTS, Experienced and well connected, are required to push sale of Building Stone in Bombay and District, at moderates price and handsome commission. Apply to Box No. 9881, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
A R9124

WANTED—A MADRASI BOOK-KEEPER, knowing Shorthand and Typewriting at Satara Road. Free quarters. Apply personally to:—RELIANCE PAPER CORPORATION, Vithal Sayana Building 2, Lohar Street, Bombay.
A 18277

WANTED—Six GRADUATES to canvass subscribers to a matchless journal during the Congress week at Cocoanada. Travelling allowance and liberal commission. Only persons of influential appearance and fluent tongue should apply sharp to 'EXCELSIOR INDIA' Office (Badam Wadi), Bombay 4.
A R9180

WANTED—CHIEF AGENTS, AGENTS and CANVASSERS for an Insurance Company, on pay, commission or both according to guarantee of business. Apply to SECRETARIES, ALL INDIA UNITED INSURANCE CO. LTD., 72, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
A 18237

BARODA MEDICAL SERVICE—Wanted Competent LADY SUB-ASSISTANT SURGEONS. Salary Rs. 80-5/2-100-5/2-120/. Free quarters or House rent Rs. 10/- p.m. Apply immediately with copies of testimonials to CHIEF MEDICAL OFFICER, BARODA STATE.
A 18309

WANTED—By an old established mercantile firm an experienced and influential SALESMAN to manage the Import Business of cotton and woollen piece goods. Good references necessary. Apply with copies of certificates to Box No. 9899, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
A R9107

WANTED—YOUTHS desirous of joining service immediately to see Manager, STANDARD TYPEWRITER CO., at 259/261, Hornby Road, opp. Messrs. Cox and Co., to learn Pitman's Phonetic Shorthand and Typewriting by Touch System (Blind) at exceptionally moderate rates. Individual coaching until successful. Limited accommodation in Shorthand Speed Class. Success Guaranteed. Join to-day, Enrolment daily.

WANTED—A SECRETARY and an ACCOUNTANT for a Company, shortly to be floated as a limited concern in the Punjab. Previous experience in the case of both and a thorough and up-to-date knowledge of the Indian Companies Act in the case of the former most essential. Apply before 19th December, 1923 stating age, caste, and terms, etc., to Box No. 9869, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R9086

WANTED—An energetic and enthusiastic MANAGER for Organising and Supervising the Nagpur Gorakhshan Sabha work including village dairy, press and office management. Salary Rs. 60—5—75 per mensem. B. A. G. with office experience will be preferred. Applications should be sent to the undersigned with testimonials before the 22nd of December, 1923. W. R. PURANIK, High Court Pleader, Secretary, Gorakhshan Sabha, Nagpur. 15th November, 1923.
A R9088

400 VACANCIES in March, 1924, for SHORTHAND TYPISTS, Typists, Accountants, Cashiers, Clerks, in Bombay. Special Term commences from 10th December for 1924 Examinations. Shorthand and Typewriting Rs. 6 per month, Book keeping, Banking, Law Correspondence, Filing, Rs. 5 per subject per month. Service Guaranteed. SPECIAL SHORTHAND DICTATION CLASSES morning and evening. Apply, The Secretary, LENTIN'S COMMERCIAL COLLEGE, 283, Hornby Road.
A R9178

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED.—A competent SHORTHAND-TYPIST with a good knowledge of Correspondence. Apply immediately: BOMBAY CYCLE AND MOTOR AGENCY, LTD., 15, New Queen's Road, BOMBAY.
A 18304

WANTED—Experienced FOREMAN for Engineering Workshop in Bombay. Must be capable of handling men. Apply Box No. 9893, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A 18270

WANTED by a Mercantile Concern, a Gujarati undergraduate. Apply stating experience and salary required to Box No. 9895, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R9165

WANTED—A SUB-ASSISTANT SURGEON L. C. P. S. Bombay and a qualified Compounder. Apply with testimonials to the CHIEF MEDICAL OFFICER, Palanpur State.
A 18310

WANTED—An English knowing Gujarati Clerk, experienced in cotton line preferred, Apply stating previous experience with copies of testimonials and salary expected to Box No. 9900 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle"
A R9176

SITUATIONS WANTED.

EXPERIENCED GRADUATE in Arts, proficient in coaching up students for examinations seeks SITUATION as Teacher or Private Tutor. Box No. 9888, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
B R9139

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET.

TO BE LET—MOTOR GARAGES, very comfortable, Girgaum Back Road. S. S. Mahimwalla's Bungalow.
R9046

TO LET—Flat of a large and newly constructed chocolate building facing two roads, opposite two elephants, Imperial Cinema, Girgaon Back Road.
C R9191

TO LET.—Office premises on Hornby Road 2nd Floor, over Soundy and Co. Apply to KANJI CURSONDAS, Elphinstone Circle, Fort, Bombay.
C R9190

TO LET—Near Kennedy Bridge Kennedy House for Hindoos, vegetarians only. One block of ground floor. Apply PRANJIVANDAS there or Mulji Jetha Market, Bumbakhana. Tel. residence 1109, Shop 4490.
C R9181

TO LET—At Borivli, two BUNGALOWS with garden, well and good accommodation. 10 minutes' walk from station. See DHARAMDAS DWARKADAS, Borivli, oppo. site Tulsi Bag.
C R9182

TO BET LET—GROUND FLOOR and FIRST FLOOR of New Bungalow "Town Villa," with motor garage, oppo. St. Peter's Church, Hill Road, Bandra. Apply to:—GOOLAMHUSEN CASSUM VISRAM, 102, Chakla St., Bombay No. 3.
C R9166

BLOCKS of two rooms consisting of one living room and one kitchen, situate at Sopari Baug Road, Parel,, plot No. 48 are to be let. Rooms are well lighted and well ventilated. Special Water taps for the 2nd and 3rd floor. For rent and other particulars apply to Mr. NAROTAMDAS N. JHAVERI, 3rd Agiari Lane, Khara Kuva.
C R9097

MISCELLANEOUS WANTED.

WANTED—SCENTS and PERFUMED HAIR OIL MATERIALS. AWASTHI BROTHERS, Sarangpur. C.I.
P R9149

WANTED—BUSINESS connection with firms and importers dealing in paper and stationary line. Good references given. Undertaking Agency for pushing your sales. Write to:—SAMIUL HAQUE, (Alig). Agents, Fahimabad, Cawnpore.
P R9168

MOTOR AND ACCESSORIES

BUICK—1923 Special Model, 7 seater, Wire wheels, newly overhauled and painted, going cheap. Excellent condition. Apply T. R. PRATT (Bombay) LD. Hughes Road, Bombay.
JA 18156

FOR SALE—HUPMOBILE CAR, Five Seater in excellent condition. What offers. Apply A. GONSALVES, Hirjee Buildings, New Nagpada, Byculla, Bombay.
JA R9159

MACHINERY, TOOLS, ETC.

FOR SALE—Makers John Ratclif and Sons, England—1 QUAD CROWN LITHO MACHINE, complete with Stones Press etc., in working order on view. Price on application. Box No. 9898, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
K 9174

FOR SALE—1 TANDEM COMPOUND CONDENSING ENGINE, Ruston Proctor make 10" x 17" x 28" stroke good as new and 1 boiler Tikkur make of 24' x 6' x 125 working pressure; can be seen in working order; Selling as owner increasing factory. Apply ARDESHIR RUSTOMJI AND BROS., Abdul Rehman Street.
K R9179

EDUCATIONAL.

THE KALKADEVI SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION—Established 1898—The most successful and therefore the best. Testimonials from Member of Parliament and other Europeans, etc., etc. Subjects: Book-keeping and Accountancy Typewriting, Shorthand and Shorthand Speed Classes and all other commercial subjects Special arrangement for Ladies. Managing Proprietor. GOPALDAS LALDAS. Princess Street, corner, Kalkadevi Road, Bombay.

INSTITUTE OF COMMERCE—Established 1906—Sound Training in Book-keeping and Accountancy, Auditing, Banking, Law, etc., imparted by Principals, A. J. Mukati and R. S. Bharucha (Late of the Kalbadevi Shorthand and Typewriting Institution). Fees moderate. Enrolment daily. Classes morning and evening. Kanta Terrace, Kalbadevi, Bombay, Prospectus on application.

BOOKS AND STAMPS.

BOOKS—CLEARANCE SALE, wonderful reduction. For month open 3 to 8 p.m. daily. Ask handbills VAIDYA & CO., Sandhurst Road.
L R9171

MYSTERIES OF THE MOGAL DURBAR —By D.N. Paul in 8 Parts. Price Rs. 8 only. List free. VALE OFFICE, Pondicherry.
L R9142

MISCELLANEOUS FOR SALE

BEST "PIANOS" FOR SALE OR HIRE, and on the monthly payment system. Apply to Mr. R. D. PUNVELIWALLA, Contractor's Building, near Police Station, 4th Block, 2nd floor, Lamington Road, Bombay No. 7.

PHOTOGRAPHY.

PHOTOGRAPHS.

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers from all parts of India for publication in the "Sunday Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political general, engineering, and scientific interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for at usual rates.

All photographs must be sent to the EDITOR Sunday Chronicle

SPORTS.

RACING WRINKLES—An invaluable Book for Racing Man. Hints on "NAPS"; Form; Favourites; Top-weights; Doubles; Trebles and Accumulators. KING AND CO., Booksellers, Hornby Road, Bombay.
S R9160

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

BUILDING STONE—Excellent, Cheap, exact to customers' requirements, can be had from Messrs. C.A. Gaya & Co's. Quarry Versova Road, Andheri. All possible facilities provided.
T R9125

GLOBE'S TYPEWRITER BARGAINS:

	Rs.
Corona Folding New Improved, latest ...	207
Empire 1, Rs. 80, 100, Remington 8	100
Senta Portable with Case (German)	100
Remington Portable, Almost New	165
Remington No. 11, Fixcap.	150
Oliver No. 3, 75, No. 9 Slightly-used	175
Multiplex Hammond Portable like new ...	185
Yost 20, latest Rs. 190, Gujerati Remington 9.	165

Ribbons, Carbon papers. Repairs to All Makes of Typewriters.
THE GLOBE TYPEWRITING CO., Laurengate St. Fort, Bombay.

TYPEWRITERS FOR SALE—

	Rs.
Corona Folding New Improved Model	207
Empire 1, Rs. 80, 90, Remington 7 75,	90
Corona Folding with Case Rs. 95, 120,	125
Oliver 2, Rs. 80, 3 100, 5, 125, 9,	175
Noiseless, Rs. 115, Mercedes, German	100
Underwood 5 latest Rs. 190, Brief 125,	100
Oliver 5, American Rebuilt, Rs. 190, 9,	225
Remington 10, Visible Rs. 150, 175, 225,	250
Remington 10, Brief 240, 11, Brief	210
Remington 10, Factory Rebuilt, as new.....	
Yost 20, latest, new types,	100
Multiplex Hammond Rs. 150, Leather Case	200
Gujerati Remington 9, little used,	100

Ribbons, Carbons etc., Papers Repairs. NICOLLS and COMPANY. Typewriter Emporte Opp. Petit Institute Hornby Road. Bombay.

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

ARE YOU DOWN WITH
Malarial Fever
EVERY NOW and AGAIN?
There is a mighty good way open RIGHT NOW to be rid of the demon.
"Neocuro"
is the reliable GERMAN REMEDY for you.
PROPHYLACTIC MEDICINE CO.
Shirkey Bldgs., Hornby Road, BOMBAY.
(Adjoining Evans Fraser and Co.,)
Wanted:—SUB-AGENTS.

FOR X'MAS SALE—Gents art silk cream colour muffler 70 by 10 at 1/15 each. R.N. DAGA, Clive Street, Burra Bazar, Calcutta.
T R9130

TURKISH BATH—Insurance Policy of Health and Beauty, 303, Hornby Road, opposite Whiteaway, Bombay.
T R9188

EARN Rs 52 a day on our machine of 4,700. ASIATIC KNITTING COMMERCIAL CORPORATION, Post Box 418, Agents wanted.
T R9189

THEROZ FUEL—We Can Show You Dozens Of Ways to use it. For Private Use.It Is A Boon. For Dealers It Is A Profitable Line. Apply S. EBRAHIM BROTHERS, Agents, 7, Sembudoss St., Madras.
T R9064

HEN EGG'S HALWA—Royal Tonic food for Winter Season. A positive necessity to all. Excellent in taste and flavour. 1st class Rs. 15, 2nd class Rs. 10 per seer. Expenses extra. Price strictly in advance. NOMANI & CO., No. 27, Shah Supan Street, Darbhanga.
T 18311

MR. H. C. READ, B.Sc. (Birmingham), the well-known Coal, Mining and Geological expert, is prepared to act as Agent in Calcutta for the purchase of fuel for Ginning Presses, Factories, Mills, Iron Foundries, etc., on commission. Loading of coal supervised and deliveries assured. He will also undertake consulting, mining and geological work. Reply c/o Post Box No. 2072, CALCUTTA.
T18258

COCOGEM.

S. A WELLMAN, Esq., Secretary, Sabath School, Home Missionary and Mission Volunteers Department:—"We have had the previous tin 6 lbs. in use now for the last week or ten days, and find it all that is claimed and far superior to a vegetable oil that we have been using in the past. I have also recommended it to some of my friends"
As. 11½ per lb in 6 lb. tins. Delivery Free. THE TATA OIL MILLS CO. LTD., Tatapuram, Cochin State.
T24

LADIES FAMOUS PASHMINA SAHRIES 5½ yards x 1½ yards. Borders richly embroidered in silk, charming Oriental Designs, sent on approval; I. Rs. 90; II Rs. 75; III Rs. 60. (2) Sahri-laces. Pashmina Ribbon embroidered in silk, charming designs Rs. 1/4 per yard. (3) Ladies Leather Vanity bags, embroidered in silk Rs. 2/1 each. (4) Ladies Jewellery Box, Walnut wood richly carved in Floral designs Rs 16. (5) Ear-rings, Silver mounted; Read Turquoise Rs. 4, Lapizlazuli Rs. 6 per pair; HIMALAYAN COMMERCIAL CORP., Srinagar Kashmeer.
T R9184

PROFESSION.

LEUCODERMA.—See Dr. M. M. DARU, L.R.C.P. and Y. Present address:—Panalal Terraces, H-15, Grant Road.
R8990

PROSELDIS EFFERVESCING TABLET for Ladies: Recommended by Miss Etti Rout. Write RIGHT AGENCY, Gordhandas Building, opposite Portuguese Church, Girgaum, Bombay.
R8884

RECEIVED INSULIN for Diabetes by lost Mail-Can be had very cheap from SORABJI P. GHANDHI & SONS, 6, Princess Street, Bombay.
P R9167

PILES and FISTULA—Guaranteed radical cure. No operation. No pain and no troubles. All disorders stopped in a very short time. Trial solicited. NILESH WAR SHIVARAO, Specialist in Piles and Fistula, No. 4, Raote Building, Girgaon, Bombay. Attendance 7 to 9-30 a.m. Evening 7 to 8 p.m.
R9092

LEPROSY AND LEUCODERMA.
10,000 PACKETS FREE.

I have arranged to distribute about 10,000 sample packets of my cure for LEUCODERMA or WHITE LEPROSY to prove its efficacy and to show that the disease is not incurable as supposed. It never fails. The sample packet will be enough to produce wonders in only one inch spot. Write for it at once per V. P. P. for As 6 to meet the cost of its transmission.

Leprosy and its Treatment.

A close study of this treatise will enable even a lay reader to treat cases of leprosy and all forms of skin disease with success without the assistance of a medical man.

Price Rs. 2. V. P. charges As. 5.

Correspondence in Hindi, Urdu, Bengali or English.

PANDIT KRIPARAM.
Nadibagan Lane Salkia, CALCUTTA.

AMUSEMENTS.

SECOND WEEK!
WEST-END CINEMA
A SUBLIME VISION OF DAZZLING SPLENDOUR
A Picture that has made thousands gasp with awe and admiration!
VICTORIAN SARDOU'S IMMORTAL LOVE ROMANCE.
"THEODORA"
A TWO-WEEK COLOSSAL PICTURE
THAT HAS COST ONE CRORE FIFTY LAKHS OF RUPEES.
THE FINAL SIX ALL-ABSORBING SENSE-STAGGERING NERVE THRILLING PARTS
The world's greatest film spectacle in 12 Reels
"THEODORA"
Featuring the pretty adorable
RITA JOLIVET
See the "Priestess of Sin" in her most alluring bewitching love-escapades!
See the vicious, licentious Empress in her hellish moods—See the Imperial Lions let loose, hundreds of them, on the surging crowds in the Amphitheatre, clamouring for the blood of the proud despotic Guistianino Caesar.
"THEODORA"
The International News and a Comedy in the Programme.
To-night and To-morrow: 3-30, 5-30, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m. (S. T.)
EXCLUSIVE RIGHTS CONTROLLED BY J. PEARSON & Co.,
Victoria Buildings, Parsi Bazar, Bombay, for India, Burma, Ceylon, Straits Settlements and Malay States.
WEST-END CINEMA
(NEW CHURNEY ROAD).

NOVELTY CINEMA
(Grant Road Tram Terminus.)
SECOND WEEK!
THE STORY THAT GOES TO YOUR HEART.
Further new nine parts this week!
To-day fail not to see the Great and Charming Love story by the Gaumont Co.
"TWO LITTLE URCHINS"
A beautifully produced serial picture. In twelve episodes
"TWO LITTLE URCHINS"

Represents the real wholesome serial story at last. The most charming and delightful serial story which we have yet seen screened, it has no murders, and no repulsive villains; it is merely the sympathetic narrative of the adventures of two little children temporarily separated from their parents and the story of how they were reunited to them again. We know quite well that this simple statement, which means, in fact that there is an entire absence of sensation and stunts, may be received with alarm by those exhibitors who feel positive that nothing but sensationalism can entertain their patrons but we would ask these exhibitors to recall the success of "Judex."

NOTE—This serial has been provided with specially prepared beautiful English, Gujarati and Marathi Titles.

"TWO LITTLE URCHINS"
A WHOLESOME AND MOST DELIGHTFUL SERIAL STORY TOLD IN MOTION PICTURES BY THE AUTHOR OF "TIH-MINH" AND "BARRABAS." A BEAUTIFULLY PRODUCED SERIAL PICTURE.
A Comedy in the Programme.
TO-NIGHT: 3-30; 5-15; 7; 8-45 and 10-30 p. m. (S. T.)
To-Morrow—Sunday—there will be in all Seven Shows as under: At 9 a. m. (S.T.) A Special Free Show—for School-Children and Ladies accompanying them—the first Opening Nine Parts will be Shown. At 2 p. m. (S. T.)
A Special Extra Show at Special request for the convenience of those who have not yet seen the opening nine parts. The first nine parts will be screened. Rates at usual.
Then Five Usual Sunday Evening Shows at 3-30; 5-15; 7; 8-45 and 10-30 p.m. (S.T.), when the new further nine parts, i.e. from Tenth Chapter to Eighteenth Chapter both inclusive will be screened.
NOVELTY CINEMA
(GRANT ROAD TRAM TERMINUS.)

IMPERIAL CINEMA
presents
TO-NIGHT AND DURING THIS WEEK
The second and last Instalment of
THE GREATEST SPECTACLE
"THEODORA"
"THEODORA"
WONDER TO CINEMA WORLD
SOMETHING MORE ATTRACTIVE THIS WEEK!
SEE
The wonderful scenes in the Hippodrome and the suppression of rebellion by aid of hungry lions which are realistic pieces of stage-crafts. Also the story of
"THEODORA"
"THEODORA"
LAST SIX REELS.
is so heart-touching and several scenes are so gorgeous that to describe them accurately one would look invain for suitable superlatives.
PROGRAMME INCLUDES PATHE GAZETTE & COMIC
To-day and To-morrow Extra Show at 3-30 and 5-15 p. m.
PRICES AS USUAL
ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW.

AMUSEMENTS.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE
CINEMA AT 6-30 P. M.
LANDRU.
At 9-30 p. m.
"THE QUAINTS"
In "UNDERGROUND TO ANYWHERE."

EMPIRE THEATRE
To-day at 4-30, 6-30, 8-15 & 10 p. m.
GLADYS COOPER
in
"THE BOHEMIAN GIRL."

EMPRESS THEATRE
To-day at 3, 4-30, 6-30, 8-15 & 10 p.m.
THIRD CHAPTER in 6 Parts.
"MISTRESS OF THE WORLD."

CINEMA MAJESTIC
GIRGAUM.
Presents Again
By Special request of its patrons
Star Film's Ltd.
Production
CHAMPRAJ HADA
The Most beautiful Indian Picture.
A picture abounding in Mogul Gorgeousness—hair raising thrills
TIME—RATES—AS USUAL

ALEXANDRA CINEMA
Bellasis Road, Byculla
FIFTH INSTALMENT
OF
THE OREGON TRAIL
Universal's latest chapterplay with
ART ACCORD
A century comic in the programme
TIME—RATES—AS USUAL.

Under the Patronage of
H. H. MAHARAJA GAEKWAD
of Baroda.
Gandharv Natak Mandali
Est. 1913
GRANT ROAD
NEW ELPHINSTONE THEATRE
on
Saturday 8th Dec. 1923 (p. m. 8-30 Night)
ASHA-NIRASHA
Sunday 9th Dec. 1923 (p. m. 3 Noon
MANAPAMANA.
Manager, G. N. M

Yashwant Natak Mandali
BOMBAY THEATRE
(Grant Road.)
SATURDAY—8-12-1923—8-45 P. M.
Manapman.
SUNDAY—9-12-1923—at 3-0 noon
Soubhadra.
Director: Shankar Rao Sir Naik
Manager—K. S. Hardikar.

COMMERCIAL.

MONEY MARKET.

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

BOMBAY, Dec. 7.

B. C. RATE—
Bank's selling T T 1/4 15/16
Bank's selling D D 1/5 31/32
LONDON—
Bank's selling T T 1/4 15/16
Bank's selling D D 1/5
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A 1/5 9/32
Bank's buying T T 1/5 1/32
Bank's buying D D 1/5 1/16
PARIS—
Bank's selling D D Frcs. 551
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A Frcs. 601
Bank's buying D D Frcs. 591
JAPAN—
Bank's selling T T Rs. 153
Bank's buying 60 D/st D P Rs. 147
HONGKONG—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 165
SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 236
SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 166
NEW YORK—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 325
CROSS RATES—
London—New York Dol. 4.39
London—Paris Frcs. 80.90
London—Switzerland Frcs. 25.00
London—Brussels Frcs. 93.90
London—Rome Liras 100.00
London—Berlin Marks Nil
TONE OF EXCHANGE—Uncertain market.

London, Dec. 6.
Tele. Transfers 1/5 unsettled
Bar Gold £ 4-14 0 Quiet
Bar Silver Spot 33 "

LOCAL EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay Dec. 7.

	Market Rates.
Bank Telegraphic	1/4 15/16
Bank Demand	1/4 /31 32
Dec. Acceptance 3m/s	1/5 3/16
Fcs. Demand	550
American Dollars	325
Hongkong Dollars	165
Shanghai	236
Japan	154 1/2
Singapore	166

Market—Steady.

London, Dec. 6

Renter 3% 54 1/4
Bar Silver Spot 33
" 2 months hence 32 9/16
Closing Tone of silver—China sold & Indian bazaars sope cultors brought fall—Quiet.
Discount, Bank of England Rate 4 per cent since 5th July 1923
Interest day to day loans 1 5/8
Interest 7 day market loans 2 3/8

EXCHANGE ON CONTINENTAL CENTRES MIDDLE QUOTATIONS.

London, Dec. 6.

Exchange on London to Paris 80.95
" " " Germany ..
" " " Italy 100.35
Stockholm 16.86
Christiania 29.26
Amsterdam 11.51
Switzerland 25.08
Belgium 93.75
Athens 225.00
Cuban Sugar F/M 24/

New York, Dec 6.

Demand Bills 438.75

DISCOUNTS.

LONDON, Dec. 6.

DISCOUNT Bank Bills 3 m/st 3 5/16
" Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st 3 1/2
" Fine Trade Bills 3 " 4 3/8
" " " " 6 " 4 3/4
Rentes 5 per cent 25 1/4

WAR LOANS, ETC.

London, Dec. 6

Funding Loan 4% 1960/90 £ 88 7/8—
Victory Bonds 4% £ 92 1/4—
War Loan 5% 1929/47 £100 9/16—1/6
Consols 2 1/2% 57 1/4 XD—
Rupee Paper 3 1/2% 42 1/2—
Indian Stock 3 1/2% (Sterling Loan) 67 1/2—1/2
Govt. Securities 3% 57 1/4—

LONDON, Dec. 6.

Conversion Loan £ 77 9/16
5 1/2 per cent Indian Loan " 103—
7 per cent. " " " 115 1/2

BULLION.

BOMBAY, Dec. 7.

Sovereigns ready Rs. 15/12/6
" forward Rs. 15/12/6
Bar gold ready, Rs. 25/2/3
Bar gold forward, Rs. 26/2/3
Bar gold 2nd settlement. Rs. 25/2/3
Bar silver ready, Rs. 79/5/-
Bar silver 1st settlement, Rs. 79/7/-
Bar silver 2nd settlement. Rs. 79/5/-

LONDON, Dec. 6.

Bar gold ready, K. S. 94-0
Silver ready, d 33-0
Silver forward, d. 32-9
TONE OF SILVER—Quiet and steady, India bought, China sold. London speculators buying to cover sales.

GOLD.
Bombay, Dec. 7.

Ready:—25—3—0

Vaida.	Opening	Highest	Lowest.	At 6 p.m,
Magsar	25—1—0	—	..	25—2—9
Pod s	25—0—9	..	..	25—2—6

Teji Mandi.
Magsar 0—1—6
Podes 0—7—6
Tone.—Market Steady.

SILVER.
Bombay, Dec. 7.

Ready:— 79—4—0

Vaida	Opening	Highest.	Lowest.	At 6 p.m.
Magsar	79—4—0	..	..	79—3—0
Podes	79—2—0	..	..	79—7—0

Teji Mandi.
Magsar 1—2—0
Podes 1—10—2
Tone—Market Steady

BOMBAY STOCK EXCHANGE.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

3½ per cent Government Paper Rs. 62/-
4 per cent Conversion Loan Rs. 83/-
5 per cent War Loan 99/8
5 per cent Loan due 1933 Rs. 96/-
6 per cent Tax Free Loan Rs. 95/-
5½ per cent Bonds due 1925 Rs. 102
5½ per cent Bonds due 1928 102/4
6 per cent Bonds due 1927 100/5
6 per cent Bonds due 1930 Rs. 102/-
6 per cent Bonds due 1932 Rs. 102/12
6½ per cent Bombay Development Loan due 1935 Rs. 106/-
4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 75/-
6 per cent Port Trust due 1930 Rs. 101/-
4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs. 74/8
6 per cent Municipal due 1929-49 Rs. 101/-
4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 74/8.

SHARES.

The following are the closing rates:—

BANKS.

Imperial 1380, India 75/8, Central Bank 25/- and Eastern Bank 71.

COTTON MILLS.

Ah. Advance 435, Apollo Mills 26/4, Bombay Cotton 635, Bombay Dyeing 960, Century 441/4, Cent-India 527/8, Colaba Land 157/8, Coorla 150, Crescent 227/8, Dawn 685, Edw. Sassoon 230, Fazulbhoy 877/8, Gokak 118/12, Ind-Bleaching 192/8, Indore Malwa 545, Kastoorchand 225, Khatao 230, Kohinoor 1500, Luxmi Cotton 5150, Madhowji 272/8, Mathuradas 375, M. Petit 3125, Morarji 4100xd, New Great 520, New City 320, Pabani 367/8, Pearls 626/4, Phoenix 515, Shapurji 230, Simplex 337/8, Standard 1525, Swadeshi 525, Tata Mill 412/8, and Vishnu Cotton 1950.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock 290, B. Burma 317/8, B. Burma N.I. 75n, Bt-Burma pet 4/10, B. Tramway 91/4, Bombay Steam 85, Bundi Cement 10/8, Katni Ord. 82/8, Katni Defd. 215n, New India 15, Shivrajpur 38, Tata Iron Ord. 30, Tata Iron Defd. 112/8, Tata Hydro 707/8 and Scindia Steam 6.

LONDON, Dec. 6.

Chartered Bank	£	19 3/4
Hongkong	"	124
National	"	43 1/4
Eastern	"	5 3/8
P. & O. Banking Corp.	"	12

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

Bombay, Dec. 7.

A further decline of 30 points in New York futures has been reported to-day. The market advanced early on trade buying but later eased on long liquidation. Liverpool has been reported 50 to 55 points lower. The decline was due to continued long liquidation. Messrs. Umrigar and Vesugar have received the following cable D/ 6th instant from their New York friends Messrs. A. Norden & Co.

"Speculative longs continue to liquidate. Think that extensive local short selling going on with assumption immediate trade requirements satisfied. We consider prices level reasonable, but without new Bulls stimuls Bears may press advantage further."

As anticipated in our yesterday's report the local market to-day has fluctuated very sharply and prices record an advance of about Rs. 30 than yesterday's close. Until the market has had time to settle down it is difficult to express any opinion but it can be construed that the recent decline here was by no means justified looking to the actual cotton situation so that it is quite possible that prices will recover again, more especially should the reaction in America be checked. From a purely cotton point of view higher prices are justifiable but after the recent troubles which we have had to face it is probable that business generally will be on a limited scale.

Owing to a further decline in America the Marwari Bazar opened this morning at Rs. 605 i. e. Re. 3 lower than yesterday's closing rate for F. G. Broach April/May. At the opening Offices, Marwari Shroffs and Bull operators were buyers which caused the values to jump to Rs. 625. At about this level a well-known Indore operator began to buy freely and the prices advanced further to Rs. 638/39. On general selling the market gave way to Rs. 634 and finally closed at Rs. 638 at 3-30 p.m. At cotton Green the market opened at Rs. 647 advanced to Rs. 652 owing to Liverpool opening being reported higher than expected but immediately gave way to Rs. 640 on selling by a Japan House and closed steady at Rs. 643. Fine Oomra December/January opened at Rs. 578 and advanced to Rs. 600/602. Going down to Rs. 556 the market closed at Rs. 600. Whilst Oomra March opened at Rs. 572/74 and going up to Rs. 597/8 closed at Rs. 595. F. G. Bengal December/January opened at Rs. 516 and closed at Rs. 525.

Our market for ready cotton continued to remain easier yesterday and the demand was nominal.

To-day no tenders were made against Oomra and Bengal for December/January delivery.

COTTON BAZAR CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

(6 P. M.)

Bombay, Dec. 7.

Fully Good Broach	April/May	643
Fully Good Bengal	Dec./Jan.	530
Fine Oomra	Dec./Jan.	604
Fine Oomra	March.	603

SPOT QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Dec. 7.

Description,	Super-Fine	Fine	F. Good	Good		
M. G. Bengal and Sind Punjab	575	560	545	530	..	..
M. G. Oomra No. 4	660	630	635	..	..	
M. G. Central Provinces No. 1	690	680	665	..		
M. G. Central Provinces No. 2	675	665	650	..		

E. I. C. ASSN. QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Dec. 7.

		Rs.
Fully Good Broach	April/May	64
Fully Good Bengal	Dec./Jan.	537
Fine Oomra	Dec./Jan.	605
Fine Oomra	March.	607

LIVERPOOL AND NEW YORK QUOTATIONS.

MESSRS. PATEL BROTHERS' REPORT.

Bombay, December 7th.

New York Market, 6th December.

Previous close	Delivery	Prices at 11 a.m.		Closing Prices	Since Previous close.
35.10	Dec.			34.90	—20
34.50	Jan.	34.78	+28	34.73	—27
34.75	Mar.	35.14	+39	34.35	—16
34.98	May			34.80	—18
34.10	July			33.92	—18
28.00	Oct.	28.20	+20	27.80	—20

Telegraphic market advices: January highest 35.10, lowest 34.20, range. 90 points

Further long liquidation. Wall St. selling. Trade demand on limits down.

Liverpool Market, 6th December.

Previous close.	Delivery	Opening Prices at 11 a.m.	Closing Prices.	Since previous close
20.23	Jan.	19.60—63	19.53—70	19.93—30
20.25	Mar.	19.60—66	19.57—68	19.95—30
20.12	May			19.79—33
19.59	July			19.25—34
16.34	Oct.			16.19—24
23.90	Jan. 1924	Egyptian		23.30—80
22.50	Nov. "	"		21.90—50

Telegraphic market advices: (1) Rumour National Ginners Report 9,065,000 bales denied.

(2) Continued heavy long liquidation. Market looks firmer now.

(3) Reported National Ginners Association reports 9,140,000 bales ginned.

(4) January highest 19.99, lowest 19.49 range. 51 points.

Market still nervous, but much better tone. Long liquidation met by American buying, local bull support and trade fixing call sales. Good reports from New York. Good class is buying. Market looks higher.

EGYPTIAN CROP.

According to Reuters Ld. the Egyptian cotton crop has been officially estimated at 5,844,000 Cantars.

	Liverpool, Dec. 6. Sales.
Total day's Sales at Liverpool	4,000
" " Sales on Spec. & for Exp.	—
" " Sales of East Indian	250
" " Imports	—
EGYPTIAN Future prices:—	
Mid. Americans Spot Retail Request	19.64
Egyptian F. G. F. Sakels	23.65
New York 11 a. m. Jan.	35.14
(As known in Liverpool at Mar.	35.28
closing time.) May	34.43
New Orleans 10 a. m. Oct.	34 68
Jan.	34.88

	Liverpool, Dec. 6.	
Cotton Del. M. U. G. O. C Liverpool	Jan.	19.93—30
	Mar.	19.95—30
	May.	19.79—33
	July	19.25—34

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, Dec 6.

Months.	To-day's Price.
Dec.	19.55—63
Jan.	19 59—64
Feb.	—
Mar.	19.63—62
April	—
May	19.45—67
June	—
July	18.98—61
Aug.	—
Sept.	—
Oct.	—
Nov.	—
Dec.	—
Egyptians Jan.	23.00
Mar.	23.20
May	23.20
July	23.35

Liverpool, Dec. 7.

Months.	To-day's Price.
Dec.	..
Jan.	19.79—14
Feb.	..
Mar.	19.87— 8
April	..
May	19.68— 9
June	..
July	19.17— 8
Aug.	..
Sept.	..
Oct.	16.00—10
Nov.	..
Dec	15 52— 5
Egyptians Mar.	23.45

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Dec. 6.

Months.	To-day's Prices.
Dec.	19.81—31
Jan.	19.33—30
Feb.	19.93—31
Mar.	19.95—33
April	19.83—32
May	19.79—33
June	19.60—33
July	19.25—34
Aug.	17.25—36
Sept.	13.80—39
Oct.	16.10—24
Nov.	15.72—24
Dec.	15.57—24

Tone—Firm,

EGYPTIAN COTTON—CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Dec. 6.

Months	To-day's Price.
Dec.	23.25—60
Jan.	23.30—60
Feb.	23.40—60
Mar.	23.50—60
April	23.60—57
May	23.60—52
June	23.60—57
July	23.60—57
Aug.	23.45—57
Sept.	23.25—57
Oct.	22.25—60
Nov.	21.90—60

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, Dec, 6.

M. G. Bengal Good,	13.65
" " Fully Good	14.05
" " Fine	14.45
No. 1 Oomra, Good	14.85
" " " Fully Good	15.35
" " " Fine	15.85
M. G. Broach, Good	17.20
" " Fully Good	17.60
" " Fine	18.00
. G. Scinde, Good	13.55
" " Fully Good	13.95
" " Fine	14.35

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, Dec. 6.

Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports		32,000
" Exports to Great Britain		7,000
" " Continent		4,000
Futures at New York Jan.		34.20—30
" Mar.		34.65—10
" May.		34.80—18
" July		34.92—18
Spot Cotton at New York		35.45—20
Spot Cotton at New Orleans		34.50—50
Futures " Mar.		34.45—18
" " May		34.43—19
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)		11 1/4
Silver Foreign mined		64 5/8

AMERICAN COTTON—CLOSING PRICES.

New York, Dec. 6.

	To-day's Prices.
Futures at New York. Jan.	34.20—30
Mar.	34.65—10
May	34.80—18
July	33.92—18

JAVA SUGAR

London, Dec. 6.

Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta Dec. Sellers	32/6
Fine White Java C & F Calcutta	

TROPICAL PIANOS

FOR SALE OR HIRE

AND ON THE
MONTHLY PAYMENT SYSTEM.
Agents for:—

BLUTHNER	BECHSTEIN
ALLISON	BRASTED
COLLARD	CHAPPELL
ERARD	CRAMER
STROHMENGER	ESTEY
NIENDORF	HOPKINSON

SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE
MASON AND HAMLIN.
ETC., ETC.,

Full particulars and quotations from
S. ROSE & Co., Ltd.
ESTABLISHED OVER HALF A CENTURY.
FORT, - - - - - - - - BOMBAY.

July. Sellers			24/3
Fine White Java C & F Calcutta July Sellers			—
Fine White Java C. & F. Bombay July Sellers			24/7
Fine White Java C. & F. Karachi July Sellers			24/7
Tone—			

LINSEED.

London, Dec 6

LINSEED Calcutta Pure Basis Bags Apl./May Sellers	£ 19 1 4
Tone.—Quiet and downward tendency.	
RAW LINSEED OIL Naked Spot Nos	
" Dec. Sellers	41 9
" Jan./Apl. Value	38/

WHEAT.

London, Dec 6.

ROZARIO SANTA FE—62 1/2lbs. J F sellers	41/6
BARLETTA RUSSO—62 1/2 lbs. J/F Sellers	41/
AUSTRALIAN D/J Value Large trade with FarEast	46/
KARACHI BARLEY D/J Sellers	31/
WHEAT Choice White Karachi. per 480 lbs. C. I. F. D/J Buyers Firm	44/3

SEEDS.

London, Dec. 6

RAPESEED, Ferosepore Real Bold per ton D J Value	£ 18 7/8
Tone.—Full prices.	
LINSEED Argentine D/J Paid Sellers	£ 17 1/2
" J/F Sellers	" 11 7/8
Tone,—Easier	
LINSEED, Bombay per ton	"
Tone—Nominal.	
COTTONSEED Bombay (sound delivered per ton.) N./D. Sellers	£ 10 1/2
TORIA RAPESEED J/F Sellers	£ 18 1/2

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

Bombay, Dec. 6.

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by the Bombay Grain Merchants' Association:—

	Bazar Terms.			Rail Delivery.		
Wheat, White Delhi 70-30	42	0	0	6	9	0
Wheat White Cawnpore 70-30	41	0	0	6	9	0
Wheat, Karachi Bengla	42	0	0	6	11	0
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi	9	13	0	10	5	0
Rapseed, Brown Cawnpore	9	13	0	10	5	0
Rapseed, Yellow Cawnpore	10	12	0	11	4	0
Linseed, Brown Bold	13	10	0	14	2	0
Linseed, Brown Thin	13	6	0	13	13	0
Teelseed, White 85-15	82	0	0	15	14	9
Teelseed, Gajar 75-25	75	0	0	14	12	0
Teelseed, Gajar 50-50	73	0	0	14	0	0
Teelseed, Black	70	0	0	13	8	0
Poppyseed, White	12	14	0	13	8	0
Groundnuts	74	0	0	—		
Mowrasseed	9	4	0	9	8	0
Barley	30	0	0	—		
Castorseed	74	0	0	—		
Cotton Seeds Ready Delivery	40	0	0	5	8	0

Forward.	Rs.	a.	p.
Wheat, April/May	7	3	3
Linseed, April/May	12	11	3
Groundseed., Dec.	70	12	
Teelseed Gajar, 85-15 Dec./Jan.	15	14	

METALS.

London, Dec 6

English best Selected Copper	£ 66
Standard Copper G. M. B.	" 62 5/16
Copper Braziers	" 83
Yellow Metal	" 7 3/4
Hard Spelter	" 30
Corrugated Sheets	" 19
	London, Dec. 6
TIN BLOCK	239 1/4

METAL—LOCAL MARKET.

BRASS.

	Bombay, per md.	Dec.. 7. Rs.	a.	p.
Brass, German	3/4	63	8	0
Brass	1/	62	4	0
Brass	1 1/4	62	4	0
Brass	1 1/2	62	4	0
Brass	1 3/4	62	4	0
Brass	2/	62	4	0
Brass English	3/4	66	0	0
Brass		64	12	0

COPPER.

	Bombay, per md.	Dec. 7. Rs.	a.	p.
Copper, English	3/4	71	0	0
Copper	1/	71	0	0
Copper	1 1/4	71	0	0
Copper, American	1 1/2	71	8	0
Copper	1 3/4	74	8	0
Copper	2/	74	8	0
Japanese Copper Bars	..	61	0	0
Panch Teka Joint		27	0	0
Copper English Bars		61	0	0
Brass Bars		40	0	0
Pat Klai		66	8	0
Lead, Country		20	0	0
German Brass M 3/4 to 1		63	0	0
German Brass 1 1/4 to 1 1/2 1 3/4 to 2		62	4	0
English Copper 1 1/2tol 3/4 to 2		71	0	0
American Copper 3/4 to 1, 1/4		71	8	0

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure, Jan-Feb.	12 1/2
Plantation First Latex crepe Dec.	14 1/8

Tone:—Steady after firm on American buying.

FREIGHT.

London, Dec. 6.

Freight of Coal Cardiff to Bombay 13s.

RECEIPTS.

Bombay, Dec. 7.

The following are the receipts of Cotton produce etc., for the 48 hours ending 6 p.m. on Dec. 6.

1923.		
Cotton	12805	Bales
Wheat	7765	Qrts.
Linseed	9128	"
Rape, etc	368	"
Gingellyseed	2211	"
Poppyseed	388	"
Groundnuts	4062	"
Castorseed	1853	"
Rice	72453	"
Myrabollams	1391	"
Cottonseed	12024	"
Mowrasseed	Nil	"
Gram	2997	"
Juwar	798	"
Masur	Nil	"
Barley	309	"
Bajri	2027	"
Coal	3182	Tons

MESSRS. ABDULLA JUSAB & CO.

FLOUR, ATTA AND BRAN.

Bombay, Dec. 7.

	Wallace.	Bombay.	Union Luxmi.
Superfine	18/8	18/	17/8
House-hold	17/4	16/8	16/4
Export	17/	16	15/12
Bazaar	..	..	..
Atta	13/	12/8	12/8
Bran, Coarse	1/	1/	1/
Bran, Fine	1/1	1/1	1/1
Soji	19/	19/	19/
Rawa	18/8	18/8	18/8

Remarks:—

London Dec. 6.

The Bank of England Returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results:—

London, Thursday, Dec, 6

Total Bullion	£ 127,900,000	Inc	lb: 100,000
Public Deposits,	11,200,000	Dec.	9,900,000
Other do "	136,600,000	Inc.	36,800,000
Govt. Securities,	69,700,000	Inc.	26,300,000
Other Securities,	74,400,000	Inc.	1,600
Notes & Gold "	21,500,000	Dec.	1,000,000

The Bank Reserve is 14.5 p. c. of the Liabilities

Other Commercial see next page.

TRADE AND FINANCE.

WEEKLY REVIEW.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

Bombay Dec. 7.

MONEY.

The market, except for fixed period loans, remains unchanged with plentiful supplies, call money being still available at 2 per cent. The short deposit rate for the two and four months period has hardened to 4¼ to 5 per cent. In Calcutta the demand continues brisk and in Bombay the demand for financing the cotton crop is increasing daily.

From the weekly statement of the Imperial Bank of India, Government deposits show an increase of Rs. 125.95 lacs, while the other deposits have decreased by Rs. 169.08 lakhs. The cash balance is reduced by the large figure of Rs. 360.78 lakhs, due to a strong development in the seasonal demand for money, and now stands at Rs. 2,458.11,000, the percentage being 27.34 as compared with 31.29 of last week. The Bank rate remains unchanged at 6 per cent.

In the gilt-edged market fluctuations have been narrower with a general tendency to easier levels. 3½ per cent Government Paper is quoted at Rs. 62. 5 per cent Bonds due 1926 and 1945-55 are quoted at Rs. 96 and 93 respectively. 5½ per cent Bonds due 1925 and 1928 have declined to Rs. 102 and Rs. 102/4 respectively. 6 per cent Bonds due 1926 and 1927 were placed at Rs. 106/3 and Rs. 106/8 respectively, 1930 changed hands at Rs. 102 and 1932 at Rs. 102/12. 6½ per cent Bombay Development Loan is quoted at Rs. 106.

All tenders for three and six months Treasury bills for the Rs. 50 lakhs offered by the Government of India last week have been rejected. The rate for intermediate three months bills from December 1st until further notice is Rs. 98/14 per cent, while for six months it is Rs. 97/9 per cent. There will be no sale of treasury bills by tender this week. Satisfaction is felt in the market that treasury bills by tender will not be sold at high rates at this juncture when the seasonal demand for money has developed.

EXCHANGE.

Exchange was a steady market during the early part of the week but subsequently rates fell sharply, in spite of the reduced offer of Council bills for the ensuing week and the small allotment of only Rs. 27 lakhs out of the last ofer of Rs. 150 lakhs. Disturbed conditions in the cotton market and the fall in cotton prices have temporarily discouraged export business and there has been a reduced showing of bills. With the weaker development, bullion importers were more active and there was increased buying for sugar and other imports.

The dollar quotation has improved during the week from del. 2.33 3/8 to del. 4.39. The Continental exchanges are generally firmer. French francs improved from 81.10 to 80.70, the Belgian franc from 24.30 to 23.40 and the Italian lira from 101 to 100.

We give below the result of the last sale of Council bills by the Secretary of State for Rs. 150 lakhs.—Total amount of tenders applied for was Rs. 165.5 lakhs. Tenders were accepted as follows:—(a) Bills—Nil. (b) Deferreds at 1s. 5–7/32d. (allotted in full) 26 lakhs. (c) Immediates at 1s. 5–1/4d. allotted in full) 1 lakh. Next week Rs. 1 crore will be offered for sale.

An important feature of the week has been the clear exposition of the Government of India's financial policy given by Sir Basil Blackett on the occasion of his presence at the meeting of the Associated Chamber of Commerce. In brief, the main points of interest in the speech for the exchange market were as follows:—In the first place the Finance Members reiterated the assurance that Government has no intention of tampering with the exchange market in order to make the 2s. rate effective. But while it is the policy of Government to attempt stabilisation at 1s. 4d. at a convenient and advantageous opportunity, there is no intention to force this at the present juncture when conditions do not render any such action advisable. The speech, in fact, provided a complete answer to those who have for some time been pressing for immediate stabilisation at 1sh. 4d. gold. Sir Basil pointed out that any attempt of this nature, having regard to the fluctuations in the dollar exchange and the absence of a free gold market in London, would not have proved advantageous but would, on the other hand, have occasioned wider fluctuations than those which exchange has exhibited during recent months.

Referring to Government's position in respect of reserves the Finance Member showed that this is at present exceedingly strong. He pointed out that sufficiently large remittances have been made more than to cover sterling requirements for the year and that moreover the reserve resources available for meeting the sterling liabilities of Government are more than twice the actual requirements. In other words, the Government of India can manage to pay the way abroad without coming on to the exchange market at all for two years. The reserves are therefore ample in case of need for supporting exchange to the extent necessary to maintain the value of the rupee at 16d.

The reserve position is consequently of a nature to render unnecessary the forcing of Council bills on an unwilling market, and the advantages resulting from this position and from purchases of sterling in the open market under the new arrangement are considerable in their effect of graduating fluctuations in the exchange market. This means the removal of a frequent source of anxiety in the market.

In respect of the policy now being pursued, Sir Basil made it clear that the goal is towards the attainment of a gold standard. As regards India's borrowing it is satisfactory to have the Finance Member's assurance that the Government will avoid external borrowing as far as possible, and will endeavour to find funds by raising loans in the country itself provided the money is forthcoming at reasonable rates.

GOLD.

Gold was a fairly steady market throughout the week. The highest and lowest rates during the week in London were 95s. 1d. and 94s. In our market the highest and lowest rates during the week were Rs. 25/2/3 and Rs. 25/0/9 for ready, Rs. 25/2/3 and Rs. 25/0/9 for 24th December settlement and Rs. 25/2/3 and Rs. 25/0/9 for 22nd January settlement. The rates for sovereigns have remained steady round Rs. 15/12/ for ready and forward. The upcountry off-take continues on an average of about 17000 tolas a day and the stock is estimated at about 2 lakhs tolas excluding arrivals by the incoming mail, which is expected bring in about £15,000 gold. Inclusive of these arrivals and exclusive of the present week's shipment, the total visible supply from London to India is about £1,94,000. The total import of gold during the week amounted to Rs. 53,36,913 in bar and coin. The total import of gold during the month of November amounted to Rs. 1,25,58,460 in bar and coin. This week's shipment is expected to be for about £1,35,000.

The sale of Government gold was continued during the week, and the gold was available at about 10 to 11d. over the London quotation for delivery in India within a week.

SILVER.

Fluctuations in the silver market this week have been within narrow limits. In London the highest and lowest rates during the week were 33-7/16d and 33d for ready and 32-7/8d and 32-9/16d. for ward. In Shanghai the rate for T. T. on London was fairly steady round 3s. 3¾ for ready, while the forward rates were 3/4d. and 1½d. lower for January and February respectively. In our market the highest and lowest rates during the week were Rs. 79/5 and Rs. 78/11 for ready, Rs. 79/9 and Rs. 78/14 for 28th December settlement and Rs. 79/5 and Rs. 78/12 for 26th January settlement. The off-take in our market averaged about 400 bars a day and the stock is estimated at about 8000 bars excluding arrivals by the incoming mail which is expected to bring in about £32,500 silver. Inclusive of these arrivals and exclusive of the present week's shipment, the total visible supply from London to India is about £75,000. The total import of silver during the week amounted to 1550 bars and Rs. 2,09,756 in coin. The total import of silver during the month of November amounted to 10,903 bars and Rs. 5,10,743 in coin. This week's shipment is expected to be for about £285,000.

SHARES.

There were four working days on the Stock Exchange during the week under review and prices of cotton mill shares have shown a gradual weakening, though not of a very considerable extent. This being the settlement week a fair amount of budlee business was put through. Bear activity has been leading the market. The following are the fluctuations in the principal cotton mill shares:—Bombay Dyeing Rs. 935-903/12; Century Rs. 453/12-457/8-445; Central India Rs. 542/8—526/4 Crescent Rs. 236/4-237/8-227/8; Kohinior Rs. 1625-1450; New Great Rs. 582/8-515; Pearls Rs. 633/12-635-627/8; Shapurji Rs. 230-228/12-230; Simplex Rs. 360; 365 356/4 and Swadeshi Rs. 537/8-540-521/4.

The miscellaneous section still rules quiet. Alcocks were quoted at Rs. 285, Bombay Burma Rs. 315, Bombay Tram Rs. 91/4 and Tata Deferred at Rs. 102/8. Cement and Manganese shares were also quiet. Bundis quoting Rs. 10/8, Katni Ord. Rs. 82/8 with Deferreds at Rs. 215 and Shivrajpur at Rs. 38. Railway shares are steady but quiet with little business passing. Ahmedabad Prantij was quoted at Rs. 780; Central Provinces Rs. 95; Gujerat Rs. 78; Sindh Light Rs. 140 and Tapti Valley at Rs. 605.

Bank shares are steady. Imperial Bank shares have improved to Rs. 1377/8 and the Contributories to Rs. 340. Bank of India shares are quoted at Rs. 75/8 while those of the Central Bank are quoted at Rs. 25/4.

LOCAL MILL CLOTHS—QUOTATIONS

(ISSUED BY THE HINDUSTANI NATIVE MERCHANTS' ASSOCIATION.)

	Bombay, Dec. 7. Rs. a. p.
Khadi:—	
Textile	1 4 0
E. D. Sassoon	1 3 0
Elphinstone	1 3 0
Longcloth (Full weight)34/40 inches:—	
Standard per lb	1 8 6
Century per lb	1 7 6
Hindustan per lb.	1 9 0
Fazalbhai per lb.	1 9 0
Textile per lb.	1 8 6
Phœnix per lb.	1 8 0
Pearl per lb.	1 8 6
Manekji (Gaw Mukh) per lb.	1 7 0
Elphinstone (Balti) per lb.	1 8 6
Jacob (Four Minar) per lb.	1 8 0
Longcloth (Light weight) No. 5202/5203:—	
Rachael per lb.	1 9 0
Swan Finley per lb.	—
Pearl per lb.	1 8 3
E. D. Sassoon per lb. ..	1 8 3
Longcloth:— × Quality.	
Rachael per lb.	1 9 9
Fazulbhai per lb	1 9 9
Swan Finlay per lb.	1 8 6
Pearl per lb.	—
Longcloth Satin Calender, 34/40.	
Textile (hand)	1 8 6
Spring (Merchant) per lb. ..	1 7 6
Century (Bugle) per lb. ..	1 6 6
Bombay Cotton	1 6 6
Pahelwan	1 6 6
Hearth Brand	1 6 6
Sahia:—	
Pabaney per lb.	1 6 0
Spring (Merchant) per lb. ..	1 7 0
Grey Drill, Century:—	
No. 1125 per piece	—
No. 125 1/2 per piece	—
Dhooties 7, 8, and 9 Yards:—	
Spring (Balance) per lb. ..	1 10 6
Jacob E. D. per lb.	1 9 0
Textile (Bicycle) per lb. ..	1 10 0
Dhooties 10 yards:—	
Spring (Balance) per lb. ..	1 9 0
Textiles (Bicycle) per lb. ..	1 8 0
Check 5 1b. Grey Drill:—	
Standard per piece	7 12 0
Phœnix per piece	7 12 0
Swan Finley per piece ..	7 9 0
Hindustan per piece	7 10 0
Check 5 1/2 lb. Grey Drills:—	
Pearl per piece	8 0 0
Bleached Check:—	
Textile per piece	—
Kasturchand per piece ..	8 2 0
Bombay United per piece ..	8 4 0
Black Check 5 lb:—	
Textile per piece	10 0 0
Spring per piece	—
E. D. Rachael per piece ..	8 12 0
Gabrun No. 5124:—	
Pearl	13 12 0
Hindustan	14 0 0

RAILWAY TIMINGS.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

The principal Mail and Express Trains arrive at and depart from Colaba Station at the following hours daily. Standard Time is given in all cases:—

	Arr. H. M.	Dep. H. M.
Bombay-Peshawar Mail	12 0	*16 0
Gujarat Mail	11 0	**20 20
Delhi Express	6 30	20 55
Kathiawar Express	7 45	21 35
Express (arrives at Church Gate)	20 25†	7 5

*A portion of the Bombay Peshawar Mail will leave Ballard Pier at 15-30 on the day that the Mail arrives from England provided the ship reaches the Pier before mid-day.

This portion will contain limited accommodation for 1st and 2nd class passengers, their servants and luggage.

†This Express will terminate at Church Gate and Passengers for Colaba will not be booked by this train.

The Down Gujarat Mail for Kathiawar will stop at Grant Road for 5 minutes (departure at 20-35.)

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

	Arr. H. M.	Dep. H. M.
Punjab Mail	17 0	12 30
*Calcutta Mail (via Jubs.) ..	13 0	21 0
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur)	7 0	15 45
Madras Mail	6 30	22 45
Poona Mail	11 35	15 0
Inter 3rd Poona Express ..	12 55	14 15
Poona Express	19 55	7 45
Delhi and Lucknow Exp	9 0	21 30
Madras Fast Pass ..ress ..	21 35	9 0

*On Saturdays the rear portion of this train carrying passengers for the mail steamer will be detached at Kurla and run to Ballard Pier arriving there at 12-30.

Hongkong.—The gunboats off Canton include the "Magnolia" with Admiral Leveson aboard; also two other British and two Japanese vessels.—Reuter.

PIECE-GOODS AND YARN.

SLUMP IN CALCUTTA MARKET.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Dec. 7.

The "Statesman" writes to-day: "Paralysis has overtaken the Calcutta piecegoods market as a result of the announcement in yesterday's "Statesman" to the effect that a big slump had taken place in the raw cotton prices at Manchester and Liverpool. Inquiries made by a "Statesman" representative yesterday showed that as soon as the news spread in the market the prices of cotton yarn and piecegoods came down by from 15 to (20) per cent as compared with the rates prevailing during the previous week, as a slump in the two trades mentioned would have consequent effect on the imports and exports. The rate of exchange also came down by several points yesterday. The cause of this sensational drop in cotton prices is supposed by Calcutta experts to be due to the fact that the American cotton crop was poor since then the conditions have changed for the better and the actual yield is expected to be fully 30 per cent in excess of the earlier forecasts. Consequently the continental speculators in the strength of the later calculation are pressing forward the transactions with great eagerness at unanticipated rates. This opinion was also shared by a well-informed American in Calcutta."

PIECEGOODS.

Although the Cloth Market has been firm, the enthusiasm has dwindled down and there is less business passing at the moment. During the earlier part of the week there was evidence of loss of confidence amongst the dealers owing to the cotton crisis, and immediate payments were demanded for goods sold, due to false rumours of failures in the cotton market. This checked the demand to a great extent. Apart from this the buyers were unable to follow the rapid advance in the rates, and the higher prices naturally reduced the consumption. During this lull the sensational drop in the prices of raw cotton in Liverpool and Manchester, due to continental speculators' pressure to sell futures and to the fear that the final Washington Bureau report would indicate a better American cotton crop than was anticipated, made matters worse, and the buyers consequently held aloof during the latter part of the week. Though the technical position of the raw material is strong, operators view with alarm the downward tendency in prices. The rate or exchange has also been on the decline. All these factors have brought the business in cloth almost at a standstill.

In Grey Shirtings prices have remained steady. In American Drills there has been some decline, but Japanese Drills have come up in value, the difference between the two makes being Rs. 5 at the moment. Lancashire Drills are not much in favour amongst the buyers. Grey Jaconets No. 18 have been quoted at the high price of Rs. 8-10-0 per piece, owing to outsiders speculating in this style. There has been a smart rise in Shepman's 1500 White Shirtings, which have gone up to Rs. 27-12-0 per piece. In White Mulls a steady tone has prevailed throughout, but the sales have been moderate, buyers being reluctant to pay current rates for lots of quantity. 28 inches by 22 yards Tape bordered Nainsooks have been in fairly encouraging request, but stocks are scarce.

The Manchester Market has been firm and makers are holding to quotations. Buyers have been rather slow in improving offers. It has been difficult for manufacturers of Grey Shirtings to secure fresh business owing to the disparity, in prices, but they have been able to dispose off their stocks. A lot of 50 to 60 bales of Grey Shirtings to Japanese finish style in a range of four qualities is said to have been sold to dealers on the basis of Rs. 14-8 for the first quality by the leading importing firm.

In local mill cloths the following sales have resulted during the earlier part of the week:—

3,000 bales miscellaneous cloths of Bombay Dyeing Mills on the basis of Rs. 1-8-6 for Grey Satin Calendar.

400 bales further of same mills at Rs. 1-9-6 basis.

400 bales Satin Calendar of Western Mills at Rs. 1-7-0

150 bales Satin Calendar of Crown Mills at Rs. 1-7-6

1,150 bales Grey Dhooties of Calcutta style of Swan and Finlay Mills at Rs. 1-11-0

But later on a slight reaction occurred owing to profit taking and the tightness of the money market. Calcutta and Cawnpore Marwaris, who had bought in anticipation of a rise in the market, have been offering the goods for resale at the current rate. The demand has slackened. Long cloths of the Century Mills are being offered in the bazaar by merchants at Rs. 1-7-6 per lb.

The quotations for the leading chops of Greys and Whites are as under:—

	Ins.	Yds.	Rs.	a.	p.
GREY SHIRTINGS—					
Ralli's Fari No. 2900	39	×37 1/2/8	13	6	0
„ 100,000 ..	45	× „ ..	15	0	0
„ No. 33,000 ..	45	× „ ..	13	8	0
„ No. 2800 ..	37	× „ ..	11	8	0
Graham's No. 2730	39	× „ ..	13	0	0
„ No. 2750 ..	45	× „ ..	15	0	0
„ Yellow Horse	43	×39 ..		..	
„ No. 2310 ..	44	×38 1/2		..	
Dewhursts BBE ..	38	×38 1/2	20	8	0
„ BB	38	×38 1/2	18	0	0
„ Rupee No. 5	38	×38 1/2	16	8	0
Ritchie's No.-510	39	×37 1/2/38	13	0	0
„ No. 4462 ..	41	× „ ..	14	0	0
Lyon's Shunker ..	39	× „ ..	13	0	0
Fleming's 1904/1906	45,48, 51	×38 Avg.	18	8	0
GREY DRILLS—					
Pepperell's Dragon	29	×40 Net	29	0	0
Ralli's Musjid No. 425	26	×40 ..	16	8	0
Mitsui's Elephant	29	×40 Net	24	0	0
GREY JACONETS—					
Ralli's No. 18 ..	45	×22 ..	8	10	0
„ No. 138 ..	40	×22 ..		..	
„ No 636 ..	44	×22 ..	7	8	0
WHITE SHIRTING—					
Liepman's No. 1500	32	×42 ..	27	12	0
H. B. T. C. 40000	36	×40 ..	28	12	0
Ralli's No. 9889..	33	×40 ..	18	0	0
Forbes' K. B. 100	33	×40 ..	19	4	0
WHITE MULLS—					
Ralli's No. 6 ..	41	×19 ..	8	4	0
„ No. 60 ..	46	×19 ..	9	0	0
„ No. 600 ..	51	×19 ..	9	12	0
„ No. 6000..	56	×19 ..	10	12	0
„ No. 88 ..	58	×20 ..	7	10	0
„ No. 1270..	27	×18 ..	3	11	0
„ No. 818 ..	39	×20 ..	7	10	0
„ No. 1440..	36	×20 ..	5	12	0
„ No. 5352..	42	×20 ..		..	
„ No. 2755..	42	×20 ..	5	12	0
„ No. 1703..	52	×20 Net		..	
Ritchie's No. 1260	27	×18 ..	3	11	0
„ No. 119 ..	37	×18 ..	4	8	0
„ No. 229 ..	42	×18 ..	5	0	0
„ No. 339 ..	47	×18 ..	5	8	0
„ 1K/4K 38", 47",	48-53	×18 Avg.	6	0	0
„ No. 95 ..	58	×20 ..	7	10	0
„ No. 66999	40	×18 ..	5	14	0
„ No. 86999	..	„ ..	6	6	0
„ No. 775 ..	40	×18 ..	6	2	0
„ No. 875 ..	45	×18 ..	6	10	0
„ No. 975 ..	50	×18 ..	7	2	0
„ No. 615 ..	..	„ ..	6	14	0
Graham's Baloon	58	×20 ..	7	10	0
Greaves No. 5060	27	×18 ..	3	9	0

WHITE NAINSOOKS—					
Ralli's No. 7070/9090	27	×18 ..	4	12	0
„ No. 61/81 ..	„	..	4	8	0
„ No. 1850.. ..	„	..	3	14	0
„ No. 1900.. ..	„	..	4	0	0
„ No. 2600.. ..	„	..	4	2	0
„ No. 21021 ..	„	..	4	4	0
„ No. 39620 T. B.	38	×22 ..	7	0	0
Graham's Nos. 88/8888	28	×18 ..	5	8	0
„ No. 95950/97970					
Saraswati	33	×18 ..		..	
„ Tipoo W/WWW	34	×18 ..	6	6	0
„ No. 50000 ..	„	..	6	14	0
„ No. 33340/33350/33370		..	7	6	0
Lyons' No. 4545/5656/ 6767 ..	26	×18 ..	4	8	0
Greaves' No. 30000/50000	„	..	4	8	0
„ No. 8000 T. B.	38	×22 ..		..	
Ritchie's Nos. 3500/4510 5520 ..	26	×18 ..	4	6	0
S. W. Co's. Nos. 5800/ .. 5820 "Motor Car"		..	4	6	0

The above quotations are on Bazaar terms with discount of three and a half per cent on Grey Goods and four per cent on White Goods.

YARNS.

Bombay, December 7th.

During the week under review, our market has been very nervous and unsettled and prices abround have considerably declined as a result of the sudden decline in the New York and Liverpool Cotton and consequently heavy decline in the local cotton rates. The dealers have been very nervous, and have begun to lose confidence in the present high level of prices. Some of the weak-holders who effected purchases only speculatively are now trying to dispose off their holdings at market rates, and in the absence of buyers as well as in the absence of demand from consuming districts, prices are dropping suddenly without any real transactions. The Mills are not selling even a pound of yarn at these rates, and they do not seem inclined to sell at present. Some of them believe this to be a temporary reaction and are patiently waiting for improvement.

English Yarns have declined to some extent for ready as well as forward deliveries. Manchester remains more or less unchanged and no forward business has been possible.

Japanese Yarns for ready and November shipments have declined very seriously especially in 20s,30s,32s and 40s have also declined, but 42/2 have remained unchanged on account of small stocks. The Importing Houses are not booking at much lower rates, but the bazar dealers who speculatively bought it in anticipation of profits in sympathy with the rise in Cotton are now selling off as they are afraid of the serious decline in cotton and consequent decline in Yarns.

Indian Yarns have not undergone so serious a decline as the Japanese except in 6⅍s which had experienced much bigger rise. 10s,12s and further have no doubt declined, but as the Mills are not sellers, the decline is not headlong.

The sudden decline recently experienced in Yarns is principally due to speculative selling by the weak holders, who have got very nervous, and seems to us to be temporary only unless of course there is further serious decline continued in New York. We advise our dealers to make careful purchases at every break, not with a view to indulge in speculation, but with a desire to hold on until things become steady.

LOCAL YARN MARKET.

		Rs.	a.	p.
6 1/2s SECOND QUALITY.				
Finlay		14	0	0
Apollo		13	8	0
Simplex			..	
Shapoorji		13	8	0
Currimbhoy		13	0	0
6 1/2s. FIRST QUALITY.				
Edward Sassoon		0	0	0
Apollo		0	0	0
David		0	0	0
8 1/2s. FIRST QUALITY.				
Jacob (Seven stars)		14	0	0
Edward Sassoon		14	0	0
Apollo		14	4	0
Bradbury		14	8	0
10 1/2s.				
Shapoorji		15	0	0
Apollo		14	8	0
Swadeshi		16	0	0
Bradbury		15	12	0
Asur Virji		16	0	0
David (Flowerman)		14	12	0
David (Cockatoo)		15	8	0
Indo China			—	
12 1/2s.				
Elphinstone		15	4	0
Currimbhoy		15	4	0
China		0	0	0
Moon		14	12	0
Apollo		15	4	0
Dawn		0	0	0
14 1/2				
Kilachand		15	12	0
Apollo		16	0	0
City		17	0	0
Calaba Land		17	0	0
Fazalbhai		17	6	0
20s.				
Kilachand		17	8	0
Edward Sassoon		17	12	0
Elphinstone		17	4	0
Phoenix		19	0	0
Dawn			..	

restrictions which had been imposed by the Directors of the Association on fresh forward transactions being entered into were entirely removed on Thursday last. It is impossible to form any definite opinion as to the probable future course of prices here especially as American markets now show a declining tendency and should this continue it is reasonable to expect that our market will have to decline in sympathy. On the other hand, it must not be forgotten that there will be a scarcity of cotton before the season expires so that should prices in the near future be unduly depressed it would be more advantages for our friends to commence operations on the Bull side.

The demand for Ready cotton which was in full swing last week has unfortunately dropped off considerably this week, with the result that prices not only here but also in the up-country markets have gone down like anything.

The following were the changes in the Home markets as compared with last week:—

Liverpool January last week 21.82; this week 19.93 minus 189.

Liverpool March last week 21.73; this week 19.95 minus 178.

Liverpool May last week 21.49; this week 19.79 minus 170.

Liverpool July last week 20.94; this week 19.25 minus 169.

Liverpool October last week 17.39; this week 16.10 minus 129.

New York January last week 36.65; this week 33.59 minus 246.

New York March last week 36.70; this week 34.05 minus 265.

New York May last week 36.82; this week 34.89 minus 293.

New York July last week 35.98; this week 33.92 minus 206.

New York October last week 29.65; this week 27.80 minus 185.

MILL-STORES.

December, 7.

Egyptian Healds of 15⅍s yarn chaned hands at Rs. 1/13/6 and Reeds at Rs. 0/3/9. Demand has been rather small this week. Bandings saw very keen interest and the prices have rapidly advanced, owing to the rise in the value of cotton. Manufacturers have been quoting 17/18d per lb., for English bandings. Tubular banding has been quoted at Rs. 2/5/0, whereas, indenting value in sterling has been nearly 30d. per lb. Lambeth rope has been quoted at Rs. 2.3-0 per lb—the Home offer being 3d. C.I.F. Bombay.

Bobbins have had some doing-Japanese changed hands. The prices which these Bobbins fetch are rather easy, but there is every probability of a slow rise since, stocks available have been scarce in Japan, and new orders are not booked by the factories at previous values. Conical pirns both varnished and enamelled have been greatly in demand. The Quotations are:—

Healds Rs. 1/13/6.
Roller Cloth-16 Rs. 8/8/0.
Roller Cloth-18 Rs. 9/4/0.
Card cans Rs. 4.
Card, comb, rim Bandings Rs. 1/4/0.
Emery fillets Rs. 0/3/0.
Slubbing Bobbins Rs. 23.
Roving Bobbins Rs. 23.
Reeds Rs. 0/3/9.
Sizing flannel 66" Rs. 4/2/0.
Sizing flannel 72" Rs. 4/8/0.
Tubular Bandings Rs. 2/5/0.
Lambath Ropes Rs. 2/4/0.
Conical pirns 5" Japan Rs. 8.
Conical pirns 5" Black Rs. 8/8/0.
Ring Rabbeth Rs. 9/8/0.

CHEMICALS.

December, 7.

Most of the heavy chemicals which witnessed a rapid rise have been again quiet owing to the lack of demand from consumers' quarters. Home offers for German chemicals have of course, kept firm without decline, but the absence of demand has brought upon the market a lull. Zinc Chloride, Farina, Magnesium Chloride, Epsom salt, Bleaching powder, Hydrosulphide of Soda have been very quiet with an easier tone this week. Bichromate of potash and Brown sugar lead have nothing of interest since last week. Only sago flour changed hands at enhanced rates, and stocks available have been very scarce. Oxalic acid and Tannic acid has small inquiry. Caustic soda 98 per cent, kept firm at Rs. 23 per cwt, with the Home offers keeping steady at £ 24 per ton for English stuff. Litharge flake has no inquiry. Aniline salt was active with buyers ready to clase the bargain at Rs. 0/12/0. There are no large lots available. Quotations are:—

Brown sugar lead Rs. 53.
White sugar lead Rs. 46.
Sodium Bichromate Rs. 38.
Potassium Bichromate Rs. 48.
Muriate of Zinc Rs. 26/8/0.
Chloride of Lime Rs. 15/8/0.
Chloride of Magnesium Rs. 3/8/0.
Sulphate of Magnesium Rs. 3/8/0.
Sulphate of iron Rs. 4/8/0.
Sulphate of copper Rs. 29.
Farina Dutch Rs. 16.
Sago flour Rs. 17.
Dextrine Rs. 22.
Sulphide of soda 62 per cent. Rs. 16/8/0.

COLOURS.

Bombay, Dec. 7.

Colour Market has to report normal business. Speculative tendency is found only in Alizarine. Fluctuations in Alizarine are due mainly to speculation. Supply was regular and the demand was not very lively. Cow and Lunger had good demand from the upcountry and the prices were maintained at Rs. 145/150 per cwt. Moon and Brahama were ruling between Rs. 130/135 per cwt. Comparatively I. P. was cheaper and good business passed at Rs. 120 per cwt. Congo Red has a steady tone and usual business passing between Rs. 1/8/0 to 1/12/0 per lb. according to the quality of the stuff. Benzo Purpurine and Delta Purpurine are lying idle. Magenta Crystals Big has good demand at Rs. 6/7 per lb. while smaller crystals meet with poor demand. Fast Red, Rhodamine, and Methyl Violet meet with good demand. Victoria Blue and Sizing Blue have no business. Sulphurs have steady demand.

Quotations:—
Alizarine 20 per cent Cow Rs. 155 per cwt.
Alizarine 20 per cent Lunger Rs. 152 per cwt.
Alizarine 20 per cent I. P. Rs. 120 per cwt.
Alizarine 20 per cent Moon Rs. 134 per cwt.
Alizarine 20 per cent Brahama Rs. 138 per cwt.
Congo Red 12B per cent Rs. 2 per lb
Magenta Crystals Rs. 6/7 per lb.
Victoria Blue Rs. 4/8/0 per lb.
Fast Red Rs. 5 per lb.
Rhodamine Rs. 4/8/0 per lb.
Sulphur BBlack Rs. 0/12/0 per lb.
Sulphur Brown Rs. 1/0/0 per lb.

SUGAR.

Bombay, Dec. 7.

Our market ruled unsettled during the week with large fluctuations, the highest price for White Java December/January was 22s/6d on last Wednesday and 21s/ yesterday and again recovered 4d on steadier news from Java. The demand for ready sugar is moderate. A large business was done in Beet Sugar January/March Shipment at 20s/6d to 21s/4d Free Bombay Harbour and in White Javas at 20s/6d to 22s/6d for December/January Shipment. A small business is done in New Crop Javas June at 25s/6d to 26s, and July 24s/6d to 25s and July/September 24s/3d to 24s/6d F. P. B. Karachi and Calcutta reported steadier markets with fair business doing. Java recovered a good deal after November settlement and good business done with large fluctuations. America reports a quite market with small demand. A large quantity of Mauritius Sugar has been due for U. K. and we do not expect any Shipment to India this year.

The following are the Bazar rates and stocks:—

T M O ready Rs. 27-4-0 equal 32s F. B. H. Stock 75,000 bags.
T M O November/December equal 32s F. B. H. Stock 75,000 bags.
T M O December/January equal 31s/10d F. B. H. Stock 75,000 bags.
T M O June 26s F. B. H. Stock 75,000 bags.
T M O July 25s F. B. H. Stock 75,000 bags.
T M O July/September equal 24s/8d F. B. H. Stock 75,000 bags.

S. S. Dogra brought 25,000 bags Java Sugar.

THE EAST INDIA COTTON ASSN. LTD

WEEKLY REPORT.

Bombay, Dec. 7.

Description.	Spot prices. 6-12-23	29-11-23
Bengals F. G.	545	600
S/Punjab F. G.	545	600
Broach F. G.	..	..
Oomras Fine	650	..
C. P. No. I	680	..
C. P. No. 2	665	..
	Futures Sett'e. Rates.	
Hedge Contracts	6-12-23	6-12-23.
Bengals Dec./Jan.	495	530
Broach, April/May	605	650
Oomra F. Dec./Jan.	575	620
„ March.	565	610

Rates for 29-11-23 Not Quoted.

Receipts for the week ending 6th Dec. 1923 and corresponding period last year.

	Bales. 1923.	Bales 1922.
Bengals	27799	17535
Oomras	43878	62118
Dholleras	2344	3008
Broach	216	356
Southerns	2271	1235
Persians	16	27
Americans	..	..
Egyptians	..	..
East Africans	26	..
Other sorts	3	..
Total	76603	84279

Exports for the week ending 6th Dec. 1923.

	Bales
Europe	28606
China	2300
Japan	28589
Coast Ports	110
Total	59605
Afloat in harbour Europe	14166
China, Japan and Coast Ports	30403
Total	44569

Receipts from 1st September 1922 to 6th Dec. 1923 and corresponding period in last four years.

1923-24	1922-23	1921-22	1919-20
274135	290064	583437	316819	378565

Exports from 1st September 1922 to 6th Dec. 1923 and corresponding period in last four years.

	1923-24	1922-21	1921-22
Europe	230532	161259	185718
China	16012	5125	47764
Japan	134744	249484	322244
Coast Ports	5017*	9041	4639
Total	391605	424908	580385

	1920-21	1919-20
Europe	175201	145983
China	25822	19544
Japan	76573	298857
Coast Ports	3122	3399
Total	280718	467813

* Including 497 bales for U. S. of America.

Total exports by rail from 1st September 1923, to 6th Dec. 1923, 13033 bales.

Estimated stock of raw cotton held by exporters, dealers and Mills in Bombay on 6th D

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

Engagements.

TO-DAY.

S. S. "Maloja" with English Mail leaves at 2 p.m.

Monthly meeting of B. P. C. C., Krishna Building, 6 p.m.

Bombay Students' Brotherhood: Public Lecture by Mr. G. S. Arundale on "The League of Youth" at the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Public Hall at 6 p.m (S.T.) Sir P. Thakoredas to preside.

Public meeting:—Address on "Boycott of British Empire Goods." Dalmia Building, Lady Harringe Road, Matunga 9 p.m. Mrs. Naidu to preside.

Departure of Sir George and Lady Lloyd, Apollo Bunder, 4-20 p.m.

SUNDAY, December 9.

General meeting of members of Journalists Association, Bombay Presidency Association Rooms, 5-30 p.m.

Bombay Tenants' Association: Public meeting, Marwadi Vidyalaya, 6-30 p.m.

MONDAY, Dec. 10.

Quadrangular Cricket: Europeans vs. Hindus, 10-30 to 1 and 2 to 5.

S. S. "Dongola" with English mails expected at 8-30 a.m.

Arrival of Col. Sir Leslie Wilson (Governor-Designate), and Lady Wilson, Apollo Bander.

SUNRISE AND SUNSET.

Dec. 8 (Sat.) Sunrise 6h. 59m. Sunset 6h. 1m
Dec. 9 (Sun.) Sunrise 7h. 0m., Sunset 6h. 1m
Dec. 10 (Mon.) Sunrise 7h. 0m. Sunset 6h. 2m
Dec. 11 (Tue.) Sunrise 7h. 1m. Sunset 6h. 2m.
Dec. 12 (Wed.) Sunrise 7h. 2 m. Sunset 6h. 2m.
Dec. 13 (Thu.) Sunrise 7h. 2m. Sunset 6h. 3m.

"MENTAL DEVELOPMENT."

Under the auspices of the Ary Mahila Samaj Mrs. Sushilabai Naik will deliver a lecture in Marathi on the subject of "Mental Development" in the local Prarthana Mandir to-day (Saturday) at 4-30 p.m. Ladies are invited to attend.

UNIVERSAL HELPING SOCIETY.

A meeting will be held to see one of the biggest Presses in Bombay named "The British India Press" situated at Love Lane, Mazagaon to-day (Saturday) 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) when under the presidentship of Mr. Gulamhusen Ahmedalli, Mr. L. Moolji will deliver a lecture on "Standard Nahhikaro."

SALLE FRANCAISE.

At Salle Francaise a debate on Matriarchy will take place to-day (Saturday) at 6-30 p.m.

BOMBAY CATHOLIC EDUCATIONAL SOCIETY.

The inter-school competition in Declamation, promoted by the Society, will be held at the Gloria School Hall, Byculla to-day (Saturday) at 3-30 p.m. It is open to the public.

MR. ARUNDALE'S LECTURE.

Sir Purshottamdas Thakoredas Kt. M. L. A. will preside at the public lecture to be delivered by Mr. G. S. Arundale, M. A. LL.B. on "The League of Youth" to-day (Saturday) at 6 p.m. (S.T.) at the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Public Hall.

GANDHARVA MAHA VIDYALAYA.

The terminal examination of the Gandharva Maha Vidyalaya will be held on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday (the 10th, 11th and 12th instants.) Outsiders studying according to the system of the Vidyalaya will be admitted on application. The times will be 7 to 9 a.m. for the morning classes and 4 to 6 p.m. for ladies only and 6 to 8 p.m. for evening classes. There will be three grades:—Primary, Madhyam and Praveshika.

MOUNT-POINSIR BORIVL.

The annual feast of Our Lady of Immaculate Conception will take place on Sunday the 9th December. Masses from 6 to 12 every hour. High Mass with sermon and benediction at 10-30 a.m. to-day (Saturday) proper day masses at 7 and 8-30 a.m. Octave Sunday. Masses at 8, 9, 10 o'clock. Special trains will be running on feast day between Colaba to Virar and 'vice versa.'

MAYA SAMAJ.

The 1st Annual General Meeting of the members of Maya Samaj will be held at Kanbai's chawl (near Hira Bag) to-day (Saturday) at 8-30 p.m. (S.T.)

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT.

We have received from Mr. N. G. Warde, Photo Artist and Manufacturer of Swadeshi bangles, etc., Chinchani, Thana District (via Boisar station, B.B. & C. R. Ry.) a large assortment of glass bangles manufactured by him. The bangles are well finished and will make a good substitute for imported foreign bangles.

BOMBAY PROV. CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

The First Monthly Meeting of the Council of the Provincial Congress Committee for the City of Bombay will be held to-day (Saturday) at 6 p.m (S.T.) at the Congress Office, Krishna Building, Hornby Road, Fort.

SHRI RAM NAM ADHAR MANDAL.

Under the auspices of the Shri Ram Nam Adhar Mandal there will be a Hari Kirtan by Pandit Vishnu Digamber to-day (Saturday), 4 p.m (S.T.) in the Shri Ram Bhawan of the Vidyalaya's premises. All are cordially invited to attend.

SYDENHAM COLLEGE GRADUATES' ASSN.

The Social Club of this association will meet to-day (Saturday) at 4-30 p.m. and onwards. Indoor games will be provided. Tea at 5 p.m. All members are cordially invited to attend.

BUDDHA SOCIETY.

The usual fortnightly class of the Society will be conducted by Dr. V. S. Sukthankar, to-day (Saturday) at Nair Building, Sandhurst Road, at 6-15 p.m. The subject for the class will be "Buddhism in Central Asia."

NATIONAL MEDICAL COLLEGE, BOMBAY.

For the Post graduate course Special Lecture. Dr. A. S. Faikar, M.D. (Lond.) will deliver a special lecture in Medicine to-day, (Saturday) at 5 p.m. in the Tilak Hall.

ADULT EDUCATIONAL ASSOCIATION.

A class in Indian Currency and Exchange to be conducted by Prof. C. N. Vakil has been arranged and will meet to-day (Saturday) at 4 p.m. in the Bombay University Buildings, South Wing. All who are desirous of joining will be enrolled on that day. Any one interested in the subject can join.

MARWARI CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

The Managing Committee of the Marwari Chamber of Commerce has resolved to observe to-day (Saturday) as holiday and the offices of the members shall remain closed on that day, on account of the death of Dewan Bahadur Seth Umedmalji Lodha, proprietor of Messrs. Gadmull Gumanmull, Bankers, Bombay.

Fixed deposits and time-limit hundies falling due on that date will be paid on the next day.

BOMBAY RACING SEASON.

1ST EXTRA MEETING.

GRANDE PLACE WINS THE WINTER PLATE.

The Bombay Racing Season opened yesterday with the first Extra Meeting which should have been held to-day but for the departure of H. E. the Governor which takes place to-day. There was a fair attendance considering that many could not get on. Their Excellencies drove privately to the course but left in State just before the last race. They received a hearty send-off.

Visitors on the Grand Stand seemed to have taken great interest in the many improvements undertaken since the last season. The number of concrete stables in the vicinity of the ten furlong post especially attracted attention. Their presence in the back ground in no way interferes with the spectacular effect of a mile race which starts in their neighbourhood.

In the Grand Enclosure itself nothing new is to be seen except the welcome alteration in the scoreboard of the Place Tote which now can be seen at a distance. Among the riders yesterday the excellent riding of Bowley who for a couple of seasons was rather off-colour created a good impression and has done much to restore him again in the confidence of the public who once swore by him.

We wish to draw the attention of the police to a question of great importance to those visitors to the races who are not fortunate enough to possess a private conveyance—and they form the majority.—Great difficulty is experienced by people after a race in their attempts to secure a conveyance to go home. It is no exaggeration to say that this is one of the reasons why many do not care to attend the races in Bombay for only those who have experienced the hardship can realise what it means. Yet there is no reason why in a civilized city like Bombay it should be so. It has been remarked that the Police do not seem to have the slightest influence over the drivers of hack victorias, who are out to exploit people and not to accept a reasonable fare on such occasions. This should be sternly discouraged They absolutely refuse to take a fare unless it is stipulated before hand that they will receive so much, which is generally five or six times their legal fare. Another tactic is to keep a stable companion in the carriage and then pretend that the conveyance is engaged. Surely the Police is capable to deal sternly with these methods and thus help the public.

Proceedings opened with the three divisions of the Baghdad Plate of 6 furlongs for Arab Ponies in the 3rd Division. The 1st Division was the first event on the card in which twenty went to the starting post. Naseeb and Sheriff were elected favourites. The former was restive and eventually met with a mishap which resulted in his throwing off his jockey who happily was not hurt. Sheriff flashed out for a little and disappeared into the ruck. This race was won by Commander who returned a good dividend and the two other places were secured by outsiders who were not even thought of.

The second division saw a smaller field out as five declined including White Rose, Hero and Razeet who might have been well backed had they started. In their absence Rex, Nafa and Arman shared favouritism. The race was won by Nadir Shah who evidently was in the know of some people as there was a rush on him at the last moment. Nafa who tried late just managed to secure third place, Cairo a good horse that requires watching during the season, came second.

The 3rd Division was annexed easily by Security, Grey Renard placing second. Vazir-ul-Mulk who was the favourite in this race disappointed a large following.

The Redcar Plate was the fourth event on the programme. It was a mile race for horses in the 3rd Division. A good field paraded for this race. Aquilegia who was a strong favourite won by three lengths from Laly Cleopatra. The start was wretched as only three horses managed to get away, Aquilegia being among them. As she was a favourite the public did not grumble. The chances of Lady Cleopatra were however, spoilt by this unexpected incident she managed to secure a bad second place and Blackwater was a close third.

The Tulsi Plate of 5 furlongs for Arab Ponies in the 2nd Division provided considerable speculation as no less than four favourites enamoured the public. Malabar who was one of them failed to materialise and so did Centry; but Safety tried gamely though she was beaten out of first and second places. This race was won by Trade Mark who was never thought to be a sprinter over five furlongs.

Grand Place, annexed the Winter Plate as was expected while his stable companion Crushed Glass was also in the picture. Daphnis who secured second place will soon be at the head of affairs in more than one events during the season. We may also say that Grande Place gives one the impression of being in the pink of condition and that many of his rivals will have to reckon with him this season.

The Juvenile Handicap proved a gift for Byramjee's stable as Resemblance and Kaser Girl finished first and second respectively. The bracket was a blazing hot favourite and the public was therefore in good humour when the numbers were hoisted up Courier, a new comer created favourable impression as he was seen chasing Kaser Girl most of the way.

The Teheran Plate of a mile for Arabs in the 2nd Division brought the proceedings to a close. This event was won by Kelvin Boy who disappointed so often in Poona with the result that many were afraid to trust him again. He however won easily from Zohal, who found the distance a little too short. Moyced suffered at the start and though he made up ground coming round the turn, he tired in front of the grand stanl. Khayum made a late rush near home and placed third.

THE BAGHDAD PLATE. Division I.—Distance 6 furlongs 41 yards.

Winner Rs. 1,000; second Rs. 300; third Rs. 200. For Arabs in the 3rd Division. W. A. reduced 3lbs. Winners since 31st March 1922, once, 4lbs; twice, 7lbs; oftener, 12lbs. Allowance—Ponies 14 hands and under, 4lbs.

Mr Eve's COMMANDER 8-10 Bowley 1
Mr M K Shirajee's TAJ 8-10 Hardy 2
Mr Fakrai Sahoo's SAHOO 8-4 Barnett 3
Mr Mahomed Mustapha Taib's EED 8-10 Clarke 4

Not run:—Hoomedi.

Also Ran:—Cauldron 9-6 Aldridge, Nseeb 9-2 Sheldon, Cable 9-0 Siely, Hyder 9-0 Ahmed Ali, Ezbr 8-10 Audas, Sheriff 8-10 Burn, Saifulmulk 8-10 Huxley, Mashook 8-10, McPherson Taj Mahal 8-10 Purtoosingh, Isfoog 8-10 Harrison, Clinker 8-10 Indian, Rajput 8-9 Trenoweth, Mahir 8-6 Buckley Arabistan 8-4 Herbert, Asud 8-3 Syed Saleh, Brazee 7-13 Balfour.

The Race:—After giving a little trouble this large field was let go on fairly level terms. For the first furlong the field was all bunched up. When they settled down Cauldron showed a little in front of Sheriff, Sahoo, Commander, Mahir, Isfoog and Taj. Nearing the fourth furlong Sheriff, Commander, Mahir and Sahoo were running practically abreast, Cauldron dropped back at the first turn and here Commander forged ahead and secured the rails. Before the rounded the home turn Sheriff was done with. Commander went on to win easily by 1½ lengths. Taj made a late bid on the outside and beat Sahoo out of second place by a neck. 4 lengths separated the fourth horse. Naseeb brought his rider down and came in minus his saddle and bridle.

Time.—1min. 25 2/5 secs.

1st Tote paid:—Win Rs. 187; Places Rs. 52-8, Rs. 70 and Rs. 211.

2nd Tote paid:—Win Rs. 77.8; Places Rs. 23, Rs. 42 and Rs. 99.

Favourites—Sheriff and Naseeb.

Trainer.—A Hoyt.

THE BAGHDAD PLATE. Division II.—Distance 6 furlongs 41 yards.

Winner, Rs. 1,000; second Rs. 300; third, Rs. 200. For Arabs in the 3rd Division. W. A. reduced 3lbs. Winners since 31st March 1922, once, 4 lbs; twice 7lbs.; oftener 12lbs. Allowance—Ponies 14 hands and under 4lbs.

Messrs H C Chocksee and Bashir Mahomed's NADIR SHAH 8-10 Burn 1
Mr Ardesir Cursetjee's CAIRO 9-0 Huxley 2
H H the Maharaja of Kolhapur's NAFA 8-10 Sheldon 3
Mr Shaik Esmail Mahomed's ARMAN 9-3 Easton 4

Not run:—White Rose, Hero, Muzyed and Carnival.

Also Ran.—Razeet 9-3 Barnett Lucknow 9-0 Purtoosingh, Cock Sparrow 9-0 Clarke, Nicholas 9-0 Khalil, Nakib 8-13 Indian, Khairi 8-13 Ahmed Ali, Basra Hope 8-10 Siely, Guarantee 8-10 Abdulla Selman, Wanowrie 8-10 Buckley, Garibjan 8-10 Harrison, Rex 8-6, McPherson, Little Joker 8-3 Aldridge.

The Race.—A straggling start and on settling down Wanowrie flashed out for a brief space but was soon headed by Nadir Shah who now assumed a lead of a couple of lengths from Rex who was trying hard to get level. Then came Arman, Lucknow Cairo, Basra Hope and Nafa. Nadir Shah went on increasing his lead and came round the turn hotly pursued by Rex. The former won without any opposition by 4 lengths. Rex was done with up the middle of the straight and so was Arman. Arman who ran gamely made way for Cairo and Nafa both of whom came up late. 2 lengths separated second and third, 2½ lengths third and fourth. Lucknow who ran prominently throughout finished fifth.

Time.—1 min. 26 secs.

1st Tote paid:—Win Rs. 90. Places Rs. 29, 17-8 and Rs. 20.

2nd Tote paid:—Win Rs. 46-8; Places Rs. 14-8, Rs. 29 and Rs. 10.

Favourites—Arman and Nafa.

Trainer.—A M Shamlan

THE BAGHDAD PLATE Division III.—Distance 6 furlongs 41 yards.

Winner Rs. 1,000; second Rs. 300; third Rs. 200. For Arabs in the 3rd Division. W. A. reduced 3lbs. Winners since 31st March 1922, once 4lbs.; twice 7lbs. oftener 12lbs.; Allowance—Ponies 14 hands and under. 4lbs.

H H the Maharaja of Rajpipla's SECURITY 9-0 Huxley 1
Mr Eve's GREY RENARD 8.10 Bowley 2
Messrs S B Irani and B J Irani's DELYAR JUNG 8-13 Harrison 3
Messrs A M Shamlan & A M Khairaz's PALEFACE 9-0 Burn 4

Not run:—Sir Jamol, Nasaralla, Alamgir Famous, and Khatoon.

Also Ran:—Vazir-ul-mulk 9-3 McPherson, Fahtak 9-0 Khalil, Turkistan 9-0 Barnett, Million 8-13 Buckley, Kamel 8-10 Herbert, Mufti 8-10 Siely, Master Bill 8-10 Sheldon, Anit 8-10 Audas, Dirrah 8-10 Aldridge, Dark Horse 8-4 Cuthbert, Sheeboob 8-3 Clarke.

The Race.—The barrier rose to a bad start. Mufti was left. Delyar Jung was quickest away and led on the rails from Vazir-ul-mulk Fahtak, Security, Dirrah and Paleface, Grey Renard was never too well placed in the early stages. After a furlong was covered Fahtak took up the running and forced the pace on the outside with Delyar Jung and Security on the rails. The last named shot to the front as they swung round the bend and went away to win comfortably by 2 lengths. Grey Renard moved up too late and though he ran a great race he could make no impression on the winner. ¾ length between second and third. Paleface was just beaten out of place by a short head. Anit pulled last.

Time.—1min. 25 1/5 secs.

1st Tote paid:—Win Rs. 61; Places Rs. 24. Rs. 37-8 and Rs. 23-8

2nd Tote paid:—Win Rs. 55; Places Rs. 15, Rs. 17-8 and Rs. 11.

Favourite.—Vazir-ul-mulk.

Trainer.—Mohamed Ali.

THE REDCAR PLATE Distance 1 Mile.

Winner Rs. 2,500; second Rs. 750; third Rs. 500. For Horses in the 3rd Division. W. A. and C reduced 9lbs. Penalties—Winner of a flat race of Rs. 2,000 or over, since 31st March, 1922, 7lbs. extra; of two such races, 10lbs. extra; oftener 14 lbs. extra. Allowances—Maidens 3 years old, 5lbs. maiden 4 years old and upwards 9 lbs.

Mr C N Wadia's AQUILEGIA 9-1 Herbert 1
Mr A M Khairaz's LADY CLEOPATRA 9-4 Burn 2
Mr Heath's BLACKWATER 9-4 McPherson 3
Mr P G Singhance's CORYSTE 7-13 Aldridge 4

Not run: All ran.

Also Ran:—Country Lad 9-4 C. Hoyt, Rakings 9-1 Audas, Etheldene 9-1 Buckley, Treasury 9-1 Harrison, Perambulator 8-11 Wallace, Cyllian 8-8 Bowley, Mortenora 8-1 Cuthbert, Pomme Anna 7-13 F. Huxley.

The Race:—Three quarters of the field were left behind at the start, Aquilegia was the quickest out and showed the way to Martenora, Blackwater and Corpte. The rest of the field was spread out in Indian file. After a couple of furlongs were covered Martenora took command and led from Aquilegia, Blackwater and Coryste. The retired at the 3rd furlong leaving Aquilegia once more at the head of affairs. The field began to close in at this stage. Lady Cleopatra moved up rapidly round the bend and joined Blackwater whom she beat in the last few strides out of second place. Aquilegia making the best of her start sailed away an easy winner by 3 lengths. A head separated second and third, 2½ lengths between third and fourth.

Time.—1min. 41 2/5secs.

1st Tote paid:—Win Rs. 30; Places Rs. 22, Rs. 40-8, and Rs. 36-8.

2nd Tote paid:—Win Rs. 16-8; Places Rs. 11-8 Rs. 15 and Rs. 16-8.

Favourite—Aquilegia.

Trainer.—Major A. W. Molony.

THE TULSI PLATE Distance 5 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 2,000; second Rs. 700; third Rs. 300. A Handicap for Arab Ponies 14 hands and under in the 2nd Division.

Mr. Eve's TRADE MARK 9-2 Bowley 1
Mr. Heath's HATCHELL 8-9 McPherson 2
Mr. T M Goculdass's SAFETY 8-1 Harrison 3
Mr. E S Godfrey's ALL CLEAR 7-2 Purtoosingh 4

Not run: All ran.

Also Ran:—Arthur 8-9 Clarke, Centry 8-6 Herbert, Ornate 8-2 Ahmed Ali, Arvil 7-10 Sheldon, Towfik 7-7 Balfour, Malabar 7-6 F. Huxley.

The Race:—They were despatched on level terms. Centry dashed to the front and cut the pace from All Clear Arvil, Hatchel and Trade Mark. Past the 4th furlong All Clear was slightly ahead of Centry with Hatchel, and Arvil close up. Centry headed All Clear as they came round the turn but this was a mere flash in the pan. Hatchel drew out at this stage and looked a likely winner but was challenged by Trade Mark, Splendidly ridden by Bowley. An exciting finish resulted in Trade Mark gaining the verdict by ½ a length. Safety was set going too late and could only finish third 3/4 length behind, ½ length separated the fourth horse.

Time.—1 mins 7 33/5 secs.

1st Tote paid:—Win Rs. 175-8. Places Rs. 34, Rs. 15 and Rs. 16-8.

2nd Tote Paid:—Rs. 80.8. Places Rs. 19, Rs. 8-8 and Rs. 9-8.

Favourite.—Hatchel.

Trainer.—A. Hoyt.

THE WINTER PLATE. Distance 6 Furlongs, 41 yards.

Winner Rs. 5,000; second Rs. 1,500; third Rs. 1,000. A Handicap for Horses in the 2nd Division.

Mr. J. N De Souza's GRANDE PLACE 8-4 Barnett 1
H H Maharaja of Kolhpur's DAPHNIS 7-2 Sheldon 2
Mr. Kelso's CRUSHED GLASS 9-0 McPherson 3
Mr. C. N. Wadia's FRENCH BRIAR 8-12, Wallace 4

Not run: All ran.

Also Ran:—Night Watchman 8-13 Bowley, Schoihallion 8-6 Hardy, Coleby 8-10 Herbert, Bell Metal 8-10 C Hoyt, Belvedere 8-7 Burn, Mist 8-7 Aldridge, Voltage 7-1 Balfour, White Fang 8-2 Clarke, Mimi 7-3 Purtoosingh.

The Race:—A good start saw Grande Place race to the front followed by Crushed Glass, Schiehallion, Daphnis and Belvedere. After half a furlong was covered Grande Place gave over the lead to Crushed Glass the others following in the same order. Night Watchman was out of the race at this stage. Crushed Glass maintained his lead right upto the second enclosure where weight began to tell. Grande Place drew out here and won a good race by 1½ lengths from Daphnis who tried very hard. 3/4 length between second and third. Crushed Glass just managed to secure third place by a head from French Briar who put in a strong rush at the finish.

Time.—1min. 16 3/5secs.

1st Tote paid:—Win Rs. 52. Places Rs. 19, Rs. 19-8 and Rs. 24.

2nd Tote paid:—Win Rs. 24. Places Rs. 9-8 Rs. 8-8 and Rs. 10-8.

Favourite.—Grande Place and Coleby.

Trainer.—E. S. Godfrey.

THE JUVENILE HANDICAP. Distance 5 Furlongs.

Winner Rs. 2,500; second Rs. 750, third Rs. 500. A Handicap for Horses 3 years old only.

H. H. Maharaja of Kolhapur's RESEMBLANCE 8-8 Sheldon 1
H. H. Maharaja of Kolhapur's KASER GIRL 8-7 Burn 2
Mr. Eve's COURIER 9-0 Bowley 3
Mr. P. G. Singhance's FRENCH FURZE 6-12 Balfour 4

Not run:—Talma.

Also Ran:—Viscount 7-2 Purtoosingh, Troilus 8-5 Herbert, Trail 7 0 Cuthbert, Golden Vision 7-12 Clarke, Coxcomb 7-11 F. Huxley.

The Race.—A splendid start. Kaser Girl jumped to the front and soon assumed a substantial lead from Courier and Resemblance. A good way behind came Viscount and Coxcomb, while Golden Vision brought up the rear far behind. Kaser Girl maintained her lead right into the straight where she looked a winner after shaking off Courier, but was soon challenged by Resemblance, who came very strong near home and passed her a comfortable winner by 2¾ lengths. 3 lengths separated second and third, while French Furze was fourth 1½ lengths away.

Time:—1min. 6 4/5secs.

1st Tote paid:—Win Rs. 19-8. Places Rs. 15-8 Rs. 17-8 and Rs. 12-8

2nd Tote paid:—Win Rs. 8-8. Places Rs. 8, Rs. 9 and Rs. 15-8.

Favourite.—Resemblance.

Trainer.—B. Rustomjee.

THE TEHERAN PLATE.—Distance 1 mile.

Winner Rs. 2,000; second Rs. 700;; third Rs. 300. A Handicap for Arabs in the 2nd Division.

H. H. Maharaja of Kolhapur's KELVIN BOY 9-2 Clarke 1
Mr. T M Goculdass ZOHAL 8-6 Harrison ... 2
Messrs. H R Shah and H Noormahomed's KHAYUM 7-13 F. Huxley 3
Messrs. M. M. Istani and George's BAHADORJUNG 8-10 Aldridge 4

Ali Ran.

Also Ran:—Mentor 9-6 Bowley Chieftain 9-2 Hardy, Shahzada 9-0 Audas, Moyced 8-7 Burn, Kitchener 8-2 Barnett, Yadhgar 8-0 Herbert, Brindisi 7-4 Purtoosingh.

The Race.—The tapes went up to a bad start. Khayum was the first to find his legs but soon made way for Zohal who now led by a couple of lengths from Shahzada, Kelvin Boy, Kitchener Khayum and Bahadurjung. Moyced who suffered at the start was running in the ruck for the first two furlongs. Past the 4th furlong Moyced moved up rapidly on the outside and by the time they came round the turn he was abreast of the leaders. Kelvin Boy shot out here and went on to win a fine race from Zohal who made a great effort, by 1 3/4 lengths. Khayum was set going late and after making a strong rush he just managed to secure third place by a head, ½ length between second and third.

Time.—1 min. 52 2/5secs.

1st Tote paid:—Win Rs. 38-8. Places Rs. 18 Rs. 23 and Rs. 39 8

2nd Tote paid:—Win Rs. 28. Places Rs. 11, Rs. 10 and Rs. 20.

Favourites.—Kelvin Boy and Moyced.

Trainer.—Byramjee Rustomjee.

RETIRING ASSISTANT DOCKS MANAGER ENTERTAINED.

On Monday last the staff of the Bombay Port Trust Docks gave farewell entertainment to their retiring Assistant Manager, Mr. Abdul Gafoor Allumkhan. There was a distinguished gathering consisting of almost all the Docks officers and staff. Mr. C. N Rich, the Docks Manager presided at the function and addressing the audience referred in glowing terms to the long service record of Mr. Allumkhan. Mr. Allumkhan joined the Port Trust service in the year 1888, and after putting in 36 years' service now retires at the age of 55, quite hale and hearty. Mr. Allumkhan was presented with a gold watch as a souvenir of the occasion.

KHADI EXHIBITION AT KALBADEVI.

Under the auspices of the Bhuleshwar Congress Committee a Khadi Exhibition will be held to-day (Saturday) 2-30 and 7-30 (B.T.) at Seth Mavji Premji Wadi on the corner of Kalbadevi Road and Kalbhat Lane. All are cordially requested to attend.

ELECTION OF CONGRESS DELEGATES.

The election of 4 delegates to the Cocanada from the 'C' Ward will take place on Sunday (the 9th instant) from 1 to 5-30 p.m. in the Offices at Kalbadevi Road. All members of the Bhuleshwar Congress Committee are entitled to vote. Those who wish to stand for election should send in their applications on or before 5 p.m. on Saturday the 8th duly proposed and seconded. General Annual Meeting of the 'C' Ward will be held on Sunday the 9th instant at 6 p.m. (S.T.) when the work of forming the Managing Committee and office-bearers will take place. All are requested to be present.

BOYCOTT OF BRITISH EMPIRE GOODS.

Under the auspices of the West Matunga-Mahim Taluka Congress Committee, a public meeting will be held to-day (Saturday) at 9 p.m. (S.T.) in the compound of the Dalmia Building, Lady Hardinge Road, Matunga, B. B. and C. I. Riy. when Messrs. Khadilkar, J. K. Mehta, Principal Puntambekar Dr. Savarkar, Sit. V. J. Patel, Jamnadas Mehta and others will address the meeting on the subject of "Boycott of British Empire Goods." Mrs. Sarojini Naidu will preside.

THE RETIRING GOVERNOR.

SURVEY OF HIS "INGLORIOUS" REGIME.

WELL-MERITED VOTE OF CENSURE.

FLATTERERS' TACTICS EXPOSED.

MASS MEETING'S WITHERING CONDEMNATION.

The mass meeting at Chowpaty Sands held on Friday evening to record the condemnation of the administration of the departing Governor of Bombay, was a memorable one in the history of Bombay where thousands of citizens met and condemned in the strongest terms possible the five years' administration of Sir George Lloyd who is departing to-day. The speakers included ladies as well as gentlemen. The former on behalf of the women of Bombay denounced in most vehement and unmistakable terms the regime of the Governor while the latter criticised his administration right from the deportation of Mr. Horniman to the arrest and imprisonment of the Ali Brothers and Mahatma Gandhi and last, but not least, the deprivation of the proprietary rights of the sons of Mr. Gopaldas Desai. Mr. V. J. Patel gave four "dont's" to the citizens to remember and work, to-day, while Mrs. Naidu urged the citizens to rise to the occasion and keep the peace of the city unbroken. Mr. Nariman in a lengthy speech replied to the "Times of India's" appreciation of the Governor's administration by saying that the deportation of Mr. Horniman brought flourishing prosperity to the "Times," and there was no wonder therefore of all the shower of praise from Bori Bunder. The meeting dispersed at 9-15 p.m.

Dr. Syed Mohmud was received with great cheers when he denounced the Mohamedans who presented the address on behalf of the Mohamedans of this Presidency. He said they had forgotten to publish their names even and the Mahomedans did not know who they really were.

Mrs. Naidu, the president at the outset explained that the meeting was the continuation of Last Sunday's protest meeting in which some more ladies and gentlemen would address that day. She then called upon Mr. M. K. Patel to move the resolution.

Mr. Patel then read the following resolution:—

This public meeting of the citizens of Bombay places on record its condemnation of the administration of Sir George Lloyd who has, by his reactionary and repressive policy beginning with the deportation of Mr. Horniman and culminating in the arrest and incarceration of Mahatma Gandhi, proved himself to be an enemy of national aspiration.

Mr. Patel in moving the resolution said that those who were moving heaven and earth to vote an address to the Governor were doing a great disservice to him and well may the Governor exlaim: "Save me from my friends." An address which was presented without any true appreciation of the Governor's administration and against the popular feeling did not give credit to the givers or the receiver. It was difficult to understand how an address so grudgingly given by a a Corparation and voted by a narrow majority could be flattering in any way to the cepient thereof. The phesentation of an address was a very valuable civic right which was to be exercised with utmost discretion and a due sense of responsibility Mr. Patel then narrated the scandal in connection with the Sir J. J. Hospital where 200 patients were turned out in one day, the horrors of the Visapur jail the injustice inflicted upon Dr. Kapadia, the cruel wrong done to Mr. J. K. Kabraji, the Collector of Surat and similar acts of Sir George Lloyd's Government, which he said conclusively proved the contempt in which the Governor held the people whom he ruled for five long years. In regard to the Development and Reclamation Schemes and Sukkar Barrage, Mr. Patel said they were meant much for the benefit of the Governor's countrymen than the sons of the soil. While the former, he said might prove a curse to the people then a blessing the latter was entirely in the interests of Lancashire so that it may be independent of the American and Egyptian cotton.

Mr. Khadilker seconded the resolution in Marathi.

Mr. J. K. Mehta in supporting the resolution said to the West a man of iron and a man of blood and fire was a strong man. To the East, a godly and devout man was a strong man. Sir George Lloyd was an ideal man of the West because he was a man of iron. The Governor betrayed his true sympathy for this country only a week before his departure for England when he told that delegates of the Associated Chambers that India was prosperous and growing wealthy and that the members of the Indian Civil Service should get more pay as they were starving!

Mrs. Avantikabai Gokhale further supported the resolution.

Dr. Syed Mahmud, who received a heary ovation then said those who presented an address to the Governor in the name of the Mohamedans of Bombay had not only given it secretly but also had omitted to give their names and addresses. The Mohamedan community was therefore ignorant of the men who represented them. The Governor had done nothing for the Khilafat or to bring about peace with Turkey at Lausanne. It was all due to the bravery of the Turks that success was achieved. The Governor was responsible for sending the Ali Brothers and Hasrat Mohani to jail, for their agitation in the interests of Khilafat, and if it was not due to the marvellous influence of Mahatma Gandhi, he feared that the Khilafat question would have brought about bloodshed in India. It was a shame that such a saintly person who had maintained peace at such a critical time should be sent to jail. He advised the voters not to forget those Corporators who voted the address and not to give a single vote at the next Municipal elections.

Shrimati Ratanbai then spoke in Gujerati.

Mr. Balubhai T. Desai said it was the vaunted boast of the British people that their constitution did not condemn a man without a trial. The Governor however took the first opportunity to deport Mr. Horniman who was a true friend of India. The people did not show their indignation at that time and so the Governor was encouraged by the people's silence and sent the Ali Brothers and Mahatma Gandhi to jail. Now they should act in earnest and not put up with insults. The remedy was in their hands and that was to put on Khaddar, boycott the goods manufactured in the British Empire and not elect men on the Corporation who would betray their confidence.

Mr. Nariman, in the course of his speech, said:—

On the occasion of the Corporation debate, I have already expressed my opinion on this subject that if there was a Governor not only in this Presidency but in any part of India who richely deserved not a Farewell Address but a severe vote of censure from the citizens of this great and historic city, it is this departing Governor Sir George Lloyd. Since then several attempts have been made from various interested and inspired quarters to remove the blackstar from his regime by applying the white paint, we have been given accounts of speeches from H. H. the Maharaja of Kolhapur, the supposed Representatives of Princes down to Mr. Bole, the so-called representative of the Depressed Classes. After hearing all this inspired and ready-made speeches from various interested quarters, I still maintain the same opinion on the eve of his departure, that he has well merited a vote of censure from this city.

In a way, we ought to be thankful to Messrs Dabholkar Sakhia and Co. for introducing this subject, because it has given us an occasion to give vent to our true feelings on the subject, and expose mercilessly the deeds of his inglorious regime; perhaps, if such a proposition had not been introduced in the Corporation, the Governor may have departed most peacefully unsung, unwept and unnoticed. Well may Sir George say that may God save him from such friends.

The other day some speakers described the Government House as a factory for manufacturing titles. Besides Government House, there is another factor in the city near Bori Bunder, where inaccuracies, unfair and undignified comments and undeserving flatteries are manufactured, and that is that rabid Anglo-Indian journal the "Times of India."

The other ground for commendation is the Development Schemes.

In any other country such a criminal waste of public funds or such chimerical and wild schemes in days of great financial stringency would perhaps have resulted in the re-call of a Governor. Arthur Crawford, a Municipal Commissioner, met with a different fate, when he entered into such fanciful extravagance.

When thousands of poor are starving and dying for want of sufficient food, when numerous useful popular institutions are starved for want of funds, the Primary and Compulsory Education cannot be enforced, because Government cannot afford promised amounts, students are stranded in streets and patients are driven out of Hospitals, poor chaw and peons are turned out, because retrenchment must be effected all round such untold calamities are brooding in the city and Presidency all due to financial difficulties, the fancy of a Governor strikes upon a scheme that swallows crores and crores of rupees of the poor ratepayers, and all this criminal waste at such enormous cost and for what to accommodate Government officers and some big concerns including European firms.

Such monstrous infliction of so much calamity there are wiseacres in the land who tried to give him an address. Thus while this scheme has practically starved so many useful institutions of this city and presidency it has no doubt to some extent solved the problems of unemployment in England and considerably relieved the tension of several British Manufacturers and traders in England. It has been a good medium to transfer tons of poor ratepayers' money from the poverty-stricken country into the coffers of wealthy traders and manufacturers in England.

(Continued on page 10.)

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The Bombay Chronicle.
SATURDAY, DECEMBER 8, 1923.
(638th Day of Mahatma' Imprisonment.)

EXIT.

The departure of an out-going Governor or the arrival of an in-coming Governor does not generally evoke among the people in this country any but an apathetic interest. For, they have known from experience that the personality of the Governor makes but little difference in the effect of the administration on their lives. It is the bureaucracy which really governs them and it continues to remain entrenched in power, unchanged and unmoved, though Governors, good or bad, come and Governors, liberal or reactionary, go. To-day, when the people are fully awakened and determined to attain Swaraj and nothing less than Swaraj, the exchange of one Governor for another is a matter of even less importance or interest to them. The departure of Sir George Lloyd, who leaves these shores to-day, is, however, an exception in this that, apart from the artists whom he has unquestionably benefited, there is hardly any Indian in this Presidency, outside the ranks, perhaps,—we use the word advisedly—of his flatterers and, of course, the bureaucracy, who does not feel relief at the event. The infallible test of an administrator's career is what those whose destiny was placed in his hands think of him when he doffs his armour. There are very few people in this Presidency who will shed a tear because of Sir George Lloyd's departure.

Ridiculous Comparison.

Five years ago he was welcomed with the kindly feeling which India, with her proverbial hospitality extends to all who come to her with good intent. He could have earned the confidence and gratitude of those whose affairs he had come to administer by breaking through the official barriers which stood between the Governor and the people and by dispelling the miasma of sycophancy and flattery which surrounds Government House. But he got neither at the minds nor at the hearts of the people. He did not trust them and, therefore, failed to win their trust. He talked about reforms, but did not carry them out. He failed to show that liberal sentiments meant liberal deeds and that the right of the people to have their affairs decided as they wished and not as wooden officialdom or as he, Sir George Lloyd, thought fit was a reality. He woefully failed to recognise that his first and last duty was to the people of the country, the equal subjects of the King-Emperor whom he represented, and not to the officers of Government who were but the instruments of His Majesty's and their will. The local gramaphone of the powers-that-be, with the strange perversion of language and judgment characteristic of it, has described the administration of Sir George Lloyd as "the most courageous, the wisest and the most productive of good since the days of Bartle Frere." We could hardly imagine a greater insult to the memory of Bartle Frere than this ridiculous comparison of his administration with that of one whose name will be remembered, with those of Curzon, O'Dwyer and Sydenham, as an enemy of Indian progress. This attempt at flattery reminds us of the ignorant remark of Lord Willingdon when he first set foot on Indian soil that he hoped he might walk worthily in the footsteps of his predecessor, Lord Sydenham, who stood for everything for which Lord Willingdon professed not to stand. Apart from the efforts of our contemporary to advertise the "achievements" of Sir George Lloyd, we have had a plethora of addresses and entertainments given to him during the last few days. Perhaps in the interests of Sir George Lloyd and those responsible for these addresses and entertainments it would be best not to inquire deeply into their genesis. The public has no illusions about them.

Addresses and Entertainments.

It is one of the most undesirable aspects of public life in this country, an aspect which is the direct result of the demoralising influence of the present system of Government, that addresses and entertainments to retiring Governors and other high officials can be "managed" in defiance of public opinion and despite the strongest public disapproval of the administration and policy of the Governors and officials concerned. In every country there are sycophants but, thanks to the present dispensation, India contains more than her fair share of men who put their own immediate interests above those of patriotism or who are too weak to offend officialdom by preserving their own self-respect. And the measure of their demoralisation is the fact that the greater the humiliations and wrongs inflicted on their countrymen the more intense is their desire to indulge in acts of flattery towards the perpetrators. The manner in which the Municipal address "on behalf of the citizens of Bombay" has been manipulated has been described over and over again in these columns. During the last few days Sir George Lloyd has been the recipient of similar other addresses of which not the least farcical was the one purporting to be on behalf of the Muslims of the Presidency presented by a group of tuft-hunters and nonentities whose claim to representative character is on a par with that of the famous three tailors of Tooley Street—just as those presented by "the Non-Brahmins of the Maharastra, the Karnatak and Konkan" and the "Deccan Non-Brahmin League" are not the least indicative of the mischief that Sir George Lloyd's administration has done in fanning the flames of inter-communal jealousies and difference. Sir George Lloyd has also been feasted by the Princes and Chiefs of the Presidency, a feast of which the glory rivalled that of the Famine Dinner of Lord Willingdon. These entertainments and addresses and the high-flown eulogies characterising them, are transparent attempts to create an impression that the people of this City and the Presidency are bubbling over with appreciative enthusiasm for the retiring Governor. Sir George Lloyd's own speeches have been calculated to heighten the impression that his record is such as must excite the admiration and gratitude of the people. We cannot help saying that we think that the attempts made to create this impression have failed.

The Main Indictment.

We have no desire to belittle the qualities with which Sir George Lloyd is beyond doubt endowed. We do not grudge wholehearted recognition of his signal abilities, his capacity for taking pains and for exacting work from others, even his self-sacrficing devotion to the routine of the office. But what really matters is not the abilities or qualities, of however high an order, of a man but the use that he makes of them. Sir George Lloyd has used his abilities and qualities in a manner detrimental to the vital interests of the people. Even those who believed that the mistaken course which he pursued in matters too numerous to mention, and in his policy as a whole, had been directed by a conscientious belief that he was acting in the highest interests of the people, had a rude awakening when at the meeting of the Associated Chambers Sir George Lloyd threw off the mask and revealed himself in his true colours as an advocate of the exploitation of this "prosperous" country in the interests of Britain. The main indictment of his administration is that, in his measures and his policies, he he has, to put it mildly, placed the interests of Britain and the ruling class above those of the people; and the main-spring of all his activities has been to assert the superiority and dominance of his own countrymen and of himself. The utter failure and immense unpopularity of the various policies which he has initiated and carried out with the obstinate and autocratic determination characteristic of his administration were demonstrated at the last election when an ex-Executive Councillor, a Minister and all the leading Liberals who associated themselves with those policies were unceremoniously rejected by the electors. Dyarchy has been well described as a carefully measured concession conceding nothing of vital importance except in principle, and guaranteeing nothing except its own potency to bemuse the public mind. Under it the Governor is a greater autocrat than he was before and the mischiefs inherent in it were multiplied a hundred-fold under a Governor of the autocratic character of Sir George Lloyd. The results are writ large over every department of administration.

A Dismal Record.

In no department has greater havoc been wrought than in the Education Department. Sir George Lloyd's first convocation address, which was an irrelevant homily on the might of the British Navy and what it does for India, showed clearly the material bent of his mind and was calculated to impress on the people the extent of their subjection to Britain. His latest convocation address, which was virtually a plea for making higher education the privilege of the few, betrayed the genuineness of his "solicitude" for the progress of the masses. We need not dwell upon the manner in which the progress of secondary education has been retarded by the closing of schools and the withdrawal of grants. The policy in regard to primary education has been directed towards smothering national education, in the face of the strongest popular protest. The much-advertised Compulsory Primary Education Act has still to function and contains more seeds of mischief than of good and as to the obstructionist policy with regard to the introduction of compulsory education in two wards of this city the less said the better. Local self-government has never been more flagrantly outraged than in the regime of Sir George Lloyd which saw the suppression of the municipalities of Ahmedabad and Surat because the citizens of those cities put their own self-respect above everything else. In agriculture, sanitation and medical relief practically nothing has been done, and the J. J. Hospital scandal will stand as a monument to the callous disregard of the vital interests of the people during the administration of Sir George Lloyd. There has been development of a sort in the Forest Department, but the crying grievances of the people of Kanara still remain unredressed. The disastrous failure of the famous trawler is the only outstanding "achievement" of the Industries Department and is a striking proof of the utter neglect by Sir George Lloyd of the industrial development of the Presidency. In the co-operative movement, an essentially popular movement, the blight of official control still remains and the real problem of agricultural indebtedness—on the solution of which alone depends the prosperity of the rural population—has been left practically untouched. Thus, in all those activities which build a nation, the record of Sir George Lloyd has been a dismal one. The Development Scheme and the Sukkar Barrage, which are described as his most constructive contributions to the prosperity of the city and the Presidency, merely bring into relief by their wastage and dubious ability the poverty of his achievement in these nation-building activities. Of the Sukkar Barrage the fruits are still to be reaped and it is yet to be proved if it will not become another white elephant as the Development Department has beyond question proved to be and a happy hunting-ground for the object of Sir George Lloyd's care, the British exploitor. We shall not refer to the rumours about the Development contracts that have been afloat for many months in the City—the rice control scandals which Sir George Lloyd inherited from his predecessor's rule have been dealt with no one knows how—but there is no doubt but that in no Governorship was public money so recklessly wasted as in the pursuit of the ill-judged and disastrous reclamation and other development schemes. The tragedy of the waste is brought home to none so poignantly as to the working classes who were deluded with the promise that the people's money was to be used to make this "City of dirt, death and disease" a more tolerable one for them. The homes they were promised are now the prison-like chawls of which even they cannot avail themselves because the rents are too prohibitive. So much for Sir George Lloyd's unfulfilled promises to the working poor of Bombay, who, along with the rest of their brethren in the Presidency, have, of course, been assured a more than ample measure of the supply of the "necessity" of drink, the revenue from which continues to swell the treasury of the benevolent Government.

Upholder of Officialdom.

The test of a Governor's sympathy for the people and his anxiety to deal justly with the people is the manner in which he deals with grave abuses in the Police and other departments of administration which affect the lives of the people. We shall not refer to the circumstances of the arrest of the Sind Muslim M. L. C., but the Kapadia-Carter case is an outstanding proof not only of Sir George Lloyd's consistent policy of condoning instead of curing, the abuses, blunders and oppressive actions on the part of his officers and of the fact that in every struggle between the people and the officials he has been on the side of the latter, but also of his constant anxiety to preserve the prestige of the Britisher at any cost. The harsh treatment of political prisoners—the flogging of some of them—and the Visapur horrors have revealed to the public the inhumanity and barbarity of our prison system. That Sir George Lloyd has not moved a little finger to remove these inhumanities and barbarities, but, by his attitude, has justified their existence is not the least count in the indictment of his administration. In respect of such abuses, as in almost all other questions, his policy has been to ignore the voice of responsible public opinion and to strengthen the hands of a bureaucratic administration or an autocratic Governor. Of lip-sympathy with the aspirations of the people he has never been lacking, though latterly he has been lukewarm even in this, but the whole force of his influence in the administration and his attitude towards public opinion and representative institutions in practice have been quite different.

Nauseating Cant.

The apologists of his administration have been hard put to it to defend his astounding and persistent flouting of public opinion and stifling of legitimate political propaganda. They have taken refuge in the familiar plea of "Law and Order" which with them, like Charity, covers all sins. There could be no more irrelevant and nauseating cant than this and it leaves us as little affected as Sir George Lloyd's sounding proclamation that a man need be a slave to no one but the Law.

Unless Sir George Lloyd imagines that he is above the Law, his treatment of Mr. Horniman is a sufficiently damning condemnation of his administration. Mr. Horniman was dragged from a sick bed, deported without trial, denied the opportunity of meeting his accusers face to face, and kept deprived of his means of livelihood—all, of course, under the ordinary process of the Law! The test of a free man is that not only does he wish for freedom himself but stands up for the freedom of every other individual. The treatment of Mr. Horniman is the most glaring illustration of Sir George Lloyd's intolerance of independence in others and the most convincing proof of the essential weakness of his desire to be a strong and firm ruler. Lesser illustrations are the deportation of Messrs. Manilal Kothari and Mansuklal Mehta, the punishment given not only to Darbar Gopaldas Desai but visited upon his son, because the former dared to remain true to his conscience. We shall not speak of the abuse of the security sections to clap Non-co-operators into jail nor of the kindness shown to this journal in imposing a censorship during the days of the Punjab nightmare nor even of the numerous prosecutions against other journals.

The Mahatma Will Conquer.

But, apart from Mr. Horniman's deportation, Sir George Lloyd's administration stands condemned by his prosecution of the Ali Brothers and their colleagues and the arrest of Mahatma Gandhi. Just as by deporting Mr. Horniman he betrayed his intolerance of courageous and independent criticism, by the prosecution of Mahatma Gandhi and the Ali Brothers he revealed himself as the foe of India's national aspirations. The object of these prosecutions was to kill the Khilafat and the Non-co-operation movements. But Sir George plited himself against forces too powerful for his "strength" and "firmness." Neither the Khilafat nor the Non-co-operation movement died because Sir George wished them to die. The Treaty of Lausanne, with its vindication of the Ali Brothers, has proved a damning proof of Sir George Lloyd's miscalculation. As to the Mahatma his arrest at a time when all his energies were directed towards securing the prevalence of Non-violence is a complete refutation of the hypocritical plea that it was necessiated in the interests of "Law and Order"—apart, of course, from the fact that the Mahatma was throughout the greatest asset for peace in the country. No words are needed to describe the treatment given to the saintliest man alive in jail. It stands to the lasting discredit not only of Sir George Lloyd, but of British rule generally. So long as he remains "buried alive," so long will also remain buried the hope of a true reconciliation between England and India. This is the disservice which Sir George Lloyd has done to his own country—however much he may have benefited it in other ways—and to India. Immeasurably as he has harmed India, her people, taught by their great leader, bear no grudge against him. They wish him God speed to his own country and have full confidence that whatever the temptation he may have to join his force with those of the Sydenham-O'Dwyer clique, the irradiating and all-embracing love of the Prisoner of Yeravda will conquer even the recalcitrant spirit of Sir George Lloyd.

Notes of the Day.

The Governor's Departure.

The Commissioner of Police has published a notice informing the public that on the occasion of the departure of the out-going Governor the Apollo Bunder will be reserved for public purposes from 12 noon to 6 p.m. to-day and the following roads will be closed to all vehicular traffic and reserved for public purposes between the following hours, viz., 3 p.m. till 5 p.m.: Government House Lower Gate, Walkeshwar Road, Chowpatty, Sandhurst Bridge, Sandhurst Road (West) to its junction with Parel Road, Parel Road (South) from its junction with Sandhurst Road, Kalbadevi Road, Cruickshank Road, Hornby Road, Esplanade Road (South) from the Flora Fountain, Apollo Bunder Road. We hope that every Indian will be careful to avoid the streets mentioned between the hours of 12 noon and 6 p.m. to-day, and will not, even if provoked, indulge in any kind of demonstration. Let Bombay, as her farewell to Sir George Lloyd, prove that the spirit of the saint whom he imprisoned is at large, and governs India.

BRITISH GENERAL ELECTION

LIB-LABOUR GAINS: CONSERVATIVE LOSSES.

SIR GEORGE LLOYD'S ADMINISTRATION.

On December 18th, 1918 H. E. Sir George Lloyd, the Governor of Bombay Presidency landed in Bombay. On his arrival at Apollo Bunder and passing through the city he received a tremendous ovation from the citizens of Bombay. The reception was heightened and made genuine by the fact that the then retiring Governor, Lord Willingdon, had left Bombay amid scenes of unpopularity well remembered by the citizens who still recall the Town Hall meeting farce and the impeachment by Mr. B. G. Horniman in the Shantaram Chawl where he tore to shreds Lord Willingdon's administration. Great hopes were therefore, built on the new Governor. Let us see how they have been justified. In judging the stewardship of a provincial Governor one has to ask how far he advanced the interests of the people of his province during the tenure of his stewardship or how far he actually injured their interests. In regard to Sir George the verdict of the people is adverse as is manifested by the protest meetings which have been held in the city almost every day for some time past.

RETRAGRADE EDUCATION POLICY.

There are several events and indidents that stand on a par with the administration of the late Governor, Lord Willingdon, which made him so unpopular. Lord Willingdon was responsible for the suppression of two municipalities, one in Sind, and the other in the Southern Division of the presidency. Sir George Lloyd suppressed three municipalities in Gujarat. Lord Willingdon was responsible for the retrograde policy of the education department inasmuch as he did not spend even the money allotted for the purpose of education. Sir George Lloyd, though he introduced the Compulsory Primary Education Bill has practically paralysed primary education. The Bombay Municipality send memorandum after memorandum to the Government of Sir George Lloyd since February last to give effect to the new Act but so far nothing has been done because the approval of the compulsory education scheme in Bombay city would mean sharing half the cost of education by the Government which perhaps the Government of Sir George Lloyd are not prepared to face for want of funds for educational purposes. Then the Local Boards of the Presidency were getting 80 per cent. of the grants from the Government for primary education which are rduced to 66 per cent. under the new Act so that instead of primary education being encouraged, it has been paralysed under the administration of Sir George Lloyd. Besides a number of schools were closed down in his regime which had existed for years and the National Schools started by N. C. O.'s were persecuted and even parents prosecuted for sending their children to those schools. Then in the regime of Lord Willingdon the revenue from the liquor traffic was increased by leaps and bounds. Under Sir George's administration this growth has continued.

PRESS PROSECUTIONS.

Then in regard to his sympathy for the Press and freedom of speech his policy is an open book. If the "Bombay Chronicle" was the object of attacks in the administration of Lord Willingdon, who took security from it, as also from "Hindustan" and "Young India," Sir George went a step further, placed censorship on the "Chronicle," and deported its editor. He has sent a number of editors of other papers to jail to serve rigorous imprisonment. Then the political activities of the people were more checked in the reign of Sir George than that of Lord Willingdon. The treatment of Mr. Gopaldas, and the Government's attitude towards the Thakor Saheb of Rajkot are matters of recent knowledge. His pampering of the police department also is notorious. The case of Superintendent Carter comes at once to mind. In spite of the Magistrates' strictures against Carter, and the Legislative Council's condemnation of the man, Sir George remained adamant and did not condescend to take any disciplinary measure.

Sir George's greatest achievement, however, was his order for the arrest and incarceration of Mahatma Gandhi, the Ali Brothers, the Ulema and the Sankaracharaya. By imprisoning Mahatma Gandhi he has neither killed the Non-cooperation movement nor its spirit. The last Council and Assembly elections have prove that the spirit of Non-Co-operation is by no means dead, while the Turkish Treat has vindicated the activities of the Ali Brothers. Then what earthly benefit has the Governor reaped from sending the Mahatma and the Ali Brothers to jail? His treatment of political prisoners even approached a scandal. That political prisoners, who are mostly graduates of universities, well bred and intelligent should be flogged in jails might sound impossible in other civilized countries but Sir George Lloyd has made it possible in the twentieth century in the Bombay Presidency.

A PARALLEL.

Last but not least there is one figure that stands parallel with the parting administration of Sir George as it did with Lord Willingdon. Suleman Cassim Mitha was a staunch supporter of the address proposed to be given to Lord Willingdon in the name of the citizens of Bombay. He did not scruple to bring a few hundred Pathans to vote an address in the name of the citizens in the Town Hall meeting. Mr. V. A. Dabholker has taken the place of Suleman Cassam Mitha as far as the support in the

(Continued on next Page.)

THE REICHSTAG.

DISSOLUTION AVERTED

EMERGENCY POWERS BILL ADOPTED.

LONDON, Dec. 6.

Berlin.—The Reichstag has adopted all the three sections of the Emergency Powers Bill in three successive ballots with the requisite two-thirds majority. The final vote on the whole Bill has been postponed for the present.—Reuter.

LOOTING THE RUHR.

ARRANGEMENTS FOR RESUMPTION OF WORK COTTITUE.

LONDON, Dec. 7.

Paris.—Arrangements for the resumption of work in the occupied territories continue to be made satisfactorily. Agreements were signed yesterday with firms representing the annual output of over 6½ million tons or further 8 per cent. of coal production in the Ruhr in addition to 78 per cent. represented by the previous agreements. The mines included in yesterday's agreements have to pay over 1,500,000 dollars as coal-tax for arrears.—Reuter.

NEW NATIONAL AIR COMPANY

SIR ERIC GEDDES TO BE CHAIRMAN.

LEAFIELD, Dec. 5.

Newspapers announce the impending formation of a big national air company with Sir Eric Geddes as chairman. The capital of the company, it is stated, will be one million sterling, half of which will be issued immediately. Some months ago the Civil Air Transport Subsidies Committee exhaustively investigated subsidy arrangements in respect of air services. The Committee recommended that a public company should be formed as is now projected, and that it should receive subsidy of not less than a million sterling spread over a period of ten years. It was felt by the Committee that the air transport would be placed on a much sounder basis than has hitherto been the case. The companies at present operating air services on a subsidy basis are to be taken over by the new company on the basis of a valuation of their assets. The existing routes will be flown by the new company and extended. The intention is to begin work more intensively and to institute more routes from time to time. British personnel and material will be solely employed and in return for a million pounds subsidy a minimum mileage of flight per annum will be guaranteed. A board of directors of exceptional strength has been secured and the appointment of Sir Eric Geddes with his organising ability is regarded as a great achievement.—B.O.W.

BATTLESHIPS INVULNERABLE AGAINST AIR ATTACK.

SIR E. D'EYNCOURT'S OPINION.

LEAFIELD, Dec. 5.

"That battleships will continue to hold their own against air attack for a long time to come is the opinion of Sir Eustace D'eyncourt, Director of Naval Construction at the Admiralty who retires from that position at the end of the year. Sir Eustace was not only Superintendent of Designs of the whole of the wartime naval building but had the additional responsibility of tank and rigid airship construction. Interviewed to-day by the "Evening Standard" he said "Our battleships' defences adopted against torpedoes and mines have proved quite effective even when bombs have been dropped alongside. Even a direct hit is not going to knock out a battleship which has protection sufficient to withstand greater shock. This being so, we have no more fear from air than from under water attack. Sir Eustace does not think that wireless control or wireless jamming will materially alter the complexion of future naval warfare. "You usually find" he said, "that these novel methods of attack or defence can be countered by some means or other leaving both sides pretty much where they were. What will prove of much greater importance is the gradual replacement on land of the foot soldier by a mechanical army. To put flesh and blood up against tanks which use a whole landscape short of precipices as highways is as sensible as to send mail boats against a fleet of ironclads."—B.O.W.

SAKLATWALA AND CHURCHILL DEFEATED.

MINISTERS THROWN OUT.

POSITION UPTO 6 P. M. ON FRIDAY: LIB.—LABOUR 325, CONSERVATIVES 253.

Up to the time of going to press the position upto 6 p.m. on Friday, has been announced which shows the following results: Liberals and Labour 325, and Conservatives 253, which shows a clear Lib.-Labour majority. Bertrand Russell Norman Angell, Churchill, Henderson and Saklatvala have been defeated. The Labour leader Mr. Clynes, Col. Wedgwood, E. D. Morel, Mr. Baldwin, Lord Winterton, Mr. Lloyd George, Major Ormsby Gore, Lt. Col. Amery, Mr. R. Macdonald and Mr. A. Chamberlain have been re-elected.

LONDON, Dec. 7.

A black pall of fog descended on London just when the electioneering revellers were beginning to assemble. All traffic was thrown into a state of chaos in a few minutes. Buses crawled along piloted by the conductors and followed by a flock of taxis thankful for the guidance. Crowds broke up into knots of shadowy figures disputing the direction of the homeward routes.—Reuter.

ELECTION TRAGEDIES.

A WOMAN AND AN OLD MAN DEAD.

LONDON, Dec. 6.

Several tragedies occurred. Besides the death of a woman at Brighton after the voting, an old man at Durham, on his way to the poll, slipped on the ice, fell on to his head and was picked up dead.—Reuter.

FEATURE OF THE ELECTION.

WOMEN'S KEEN INTEREST.

LONDON, Dec. 6.

The feature of the election was early polloung on the part of women, who for the most part seemed to be extraordinarily keen to vote. There was a heavy polling in the Northern industrial constituencies, but generally there was a marked absence of excitement.

Mr. Baldwin and other leaders of the parties were given enthusiastic ovations in their respective constituencies.—Reuter.

COUNTESS OF WARWICK EXHAUSTED.

LONDON, Dec. 6.

The fifteen contests at Glasgow were extremely lively.

The Countess of Warwick, exhausted by her efforts as a Labour candidate for Warwick, remained in bed most of the day.—Reuter.

MR. BALDWIN ELECTED.

LONDON, Dec. 7.

Mr. Baldwin has been elected for the Bendley Division of Worcestershire.—Reuter.

Mr. Baldwin's majority at Bewdley was increased to 6,369.—Reuter.

PROMINENT STATESMEN RE-ELECTED

MR. LLOYD GEORGE.

Mr. Lloyd George has been elected.

LT. COL. AMERY.

Lt.-Col. Amery, (Conservative) has been returned with an increased majority at Sparbrook and has made Birmingham solid for Government, but Mr. Neville Chamberlain's majority has been reduced to 1554.

LORD WINTERTON.

Lord Winterton has been re-elected.—Reuter.

MR. R. MACDONALD.

Mr. Ramsay Macdonald has been re-elected with increased majority.—Reuter.

MAJOR ORMSBY-GORE.

Major Ormsby-Gore, (Conservative) Under-Secretary for Colonies, has been re-elected.

MR. R. GWYNNE.

At Eastbourne, result was:—

Mr. Rupert Gwynne, (Conservative) 13,276.

Mr. Wiles, (Liberal) 11,396.

MR. A. CHAMBERLAIN.

Mr. Austin Chamberlain has been re-elected.—Reuter.

MORE CONSERVATIVE SUCCESSES.

LONDON, Dec. 7.

For Swindon, Mr. Mitchell Banks (Conservative) secured 12,625, Mr. Knight (Labour) 9,121 and Mr. Rocke (Liberal) 6,231.

Major-General Sir F. H. Sykes (Conservative) has been re-elected for the Hallam Division of Sheffield, increasing his majority.

Sir A. Shirley Benn (Conservative) has been re-elected for Plymouth, but his majority has been reduced by nearly 3,000.

Major Baird (Conservative) is re-elected for Ayr with a reduced majority.

Mr. G. Locker-Lampson is re-elected for Wood Green, with his majority reduced by 9,000.—Reuter.

A LABOURITE'S SUCCESS.

LONDON, Dec. 7.

Declarations are opened with the announcement that the Labourite, Margaret Bondfield, has gained Northampton in a triangular fight from Rt. Hon. Mr. C. A. Mccurdy, Coalition Liberal Whip, who was, at the bottom of the poll.

MORE LIBERAL SUCCESSES.

LONDON, Dec. 7.

The Labourite, Mr. R. Young, gained Patrick in a triangular contest defeating Allan Smith (A Conservative Free Trader) and Mr. Mccallum Scott (Liberal) while the Labourite, Mr. Ben Smith gained Rotherhithe against a Conservative and a Liberal.

Sir Arthur Steel Maitland (Conservative) has been re-elected in Birmingham, which is proving a staunch Government city.

Mr. Fletcher Moulton (Liberal) has gained Salisbury, defeating a Conservative, and a Liberal, Mr. Mitchel, similarly gained Perth.

At Sevenoaks the result was:—

Mr. Williams (Liberal) 10,656.

Mr. Bennett (Conservative) 9,987.

At Taunton the result was:—

J. Hope Simpson (Liberal) 13,053.

Lt.-Col. A. H. Gault (Conservative) 11,798.

At Horsham the result was:—

Winterton (Conservative) 17,925.

Stanford (Labour) 8,892.—Reuter.

LABOUR SUCCESS AT CENTRAL FINSBURY.

LONDON, Dec. 6.

Lt.Colonel Sir Martin Archer-Shee, Conservative candidate for Central Finsbury has been defeated by a labour candidate Mr. G. M. Gillett.

A Liberal Major Belisha won the Devonport Division of Plymouth.—Reuter.

MR. ASQUITH ELECTED.

LONDON, Dec. 7.

Mr. Herbert Asquith has been elected for Paisley, having defeated a Conservative, a Labourist and a Co-operative.

Mr. J. H. Thomas and Sir Douglas Hogg have been re-elected.—Reuter.

IMPREGNABLE CITADEL OF LIBERALISM.

LONDON, Dec. 7.

Mr. Asquith was loudly cheered at Paisley. He asserted that Paisley was an impregnable citadel of Liberalism. Throughout the country the Liberals were routing both Protection and Socialism.

Mr. Churchill stated that whatever might be the consequences, he would never associate himself with the violent movement to the left nor the extreme reaction to the right. He was certain from the results that Protection was broken to pieces.

The Deputy Speaker, Mr. Hope, has been re-elected.

Mr. Ainsworth, Conservative Free Trader, is elected for Bury.

Sir Cyril Cobb has been elected for West Fulham. This represents no change, in favour of Conservatives.—Reuter.

LADY ASTOR RE-ELECTED.

LONDON, Dec. 7.

Lady Astor has been re-elected for the Sutton Division of Plymouth.

Mr. C. P. Trevelyan (Labour) has been re-elected in the Central Division of Newcastle, defeating Hon. Mr. F. M. B. Fisher, Conservative.—Reuter.

MR. CLYNES RE-ELECTED.

LONDON, Dec. 7.

Mr. Clynes has been re-elected for the Platting Division of Manchester.

The Air Minister, Sir Samuel Hoare, has

(Continued on next page.)

CRISIS IN MEXICO.

9 STATES IN OPEN REVOLT.

AGAINST OBREGON GOVT.

REBELS MARCH ON MEXICO CITY.

LONDON, Dec. 7.

New York.—According to despatches from Veracruz, five Mexican States are in open rebellion against President Obregon. They have repudiated the Federal Government and replaced the Federal office-holders. The Commander of the Gulf Fleet, the Chief of Marine and General Guadalupe Sanches, have sent a letter to President Obregon, stating that they have resolved to defend the institutions against which the Obregon Government is offending in violating the sovereignty of the States and refusing to permit free functioning of their legislative powers.

Two columns of rebel troops, comprising 6,000 men are advancing on Mexico City. 15,000 additional men are concentrated on Veracruz. All strategic positions have been reinforced.

TROOPS SENT AGAINST REBEL FORCES.

Mexico City.—The Minister for war has despatched three columns of troops from Tampico against the rebel forces under General Sanchez.

MOVEMENT SPREADS.

Veracruz.—The rebel movement has spread to nine States and the entire Tampico-Huasteca oil region. Loyal troops are now in contact with the rebels.—Reuter.

NEW BENGAL COUNCIL.

SWARAJISTS IN "CLEAR MAJORITY."

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Dec. 6.

With the declaration to-day of the result of polling in Hughly rural general constituency in which the Independent, Mr. Taraknath Mookerjee secured a large majority over three opponents, including one Swarajist, complete results of the elections for the Bengal Legislative Council have been received excepting that for 24 Pargannas Municipal Mahomedan constituency which had been referred to the Governor owing to a hitch in connection with the scrutiny of votes. Of 114 seats open to election, both general and special constituencies, 45 have been captured by the members of the Swaraj Party and fifteen of that party's nominees have been defeated. Members returned include 36 members of the old Council, some of whom have joined the Swarajists and 36 members who stood for re-election failed to secure return. The Council will include sixteen elected Europeans and two Anglo-Indian representatives. Two of the three Ministers have been re-elected. The last Council included four ex-officio members comprising members of the Executive Council, sixteen nominated officials, two nominated experts and six nominated non-officials. Of the elected members, apart from Europeans and Anglo-Indians, a greater number are either Swarajists or Independents. Swarajists form the largest single party, but they will not command an absolute majority, although it is noteworthy that the Party's organ the "Forward" claims today that in combination with the Independents, most of whom, the paper says, have been returned with the support of the Swarajya Party, Swarajists will have a clear majority.

BEHAR ELECTIONS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

PATNA, Dec. 6.

Results of contests for Behar Orissa Council are not available in full yet. So far as is known Rai Bahadur Dwarka Nath has been returned from Muzafferpur and Mubarak Ali from Saran. Mr. Nirsu Narayan Sinha has been defeated. Mr. Ambika Prasad Upadya, Mr. Ram Gopal Chowdhri and Maharaja Bahadur of Hathwa who were the members of the last council have not been elected this time. Babu Krishna Ballav Sahay, a young non-co-operator has been elected from Hazaribagh.

Commenting upon the election results the "Search Light" remarks that they cannot get over the apprehension that the new council is not likely to be an improvement over the last one, although some of the returns are encouraging.

The light cruiser, "Weymouth" is *en route* to the China station, with relief crews, for the light-cruiser "Durban" and sloop "Mangolia." She leaves Sheerness on December 15th and reaches Colombo on January 21st and arrives in Singapore, where she meets the "Durban" and "Mangolia" on February 2nd.—Reuter.

THE DEPARTING GOVERNOR.

AN APPRAISEMENT

(CONTRIBUTED.)

The courtier class is offering panegyrics to the departing Governor, not because he deserves it but because they are in the habit of repeating this formality whenever any Governor or high official leaves the shores of this country. In all these years those who are now shouting themselves hoarse with the praises of Sir George Lloyd, have not been less vociferous on previous occasions about any other Governor that has departed. The rule seems to be that every Governor who is sent down here is properly selected and that he can do no wrong. Another working principle that one discovers in the addresses and the adulation of flunkies is that the greater the insult, the humiliation and the repression inflicted upon patriotic and high-souled Indians who had the temerity to be dissatisfied with the present method of administration, the greater is supposed to be the personality of the man who is responsible for them. Every Governor, merely for the fact that he is a ruler in India, is classed as a benefactor of mankind. If in the bargain he has used his leisure in recklessly spending Indian money for securing this or that material advantage or development, (whether it was wanted or not,) he is spoken as having conferred a boon on the population of this country for which they must remain for untold generations to come grateful to him. The Anglo-Indian Press is doing its best to drive down this lesson into the hearts of the Indian people, but the response which they get to it is from a very small section of the public who are either ignorant or calculating.

The Infallible Test.

The test by which we would judge an Administrator is the extent to which he has secured a place in the hearts of the people over whom he was placed in power. It is a by-word amongst foreign observers of India that there is no more easy-going people, grateful to a fault and easy to be pleased by sheer good nature than the people of this country. With such people a little sympathy could go very far. The people of the province have been struggling through thorny problems that affect their livelihood and their aspirations and the extent to which the Governor of the province has helped movements and institutions directly or indirectly calculated to improve either the one or the other could he be entitled to their respect. Judged by these tests, one can confidently assert that Sir George Lloyd who is leaving these shores will be regretted by none. His departure will gladden the heart of those that have observed that in handling the problems of administration he brought to this country in all its entirety the obnoxious system of prestige by which the white man is supposed to maintain the supremacy over the black man in several continents. His actions were one after the other most inconsistent with the declaration that autocracy had ended and responsible government had commenced. The theory of provincial autonomy sustained by an elected majority of Indian members in the Council was so thoroughly discredited during the administration of Sir George Lloyd that it would be difficult to revive it except by taking matters to the other extremity as the Swarajists are promissing the public to do. The only parties whose problem of livelihood got proper attention from Sir George Lloyd were Government Contractors who waxed rich during the period in one way and another. The great depression of trade which overtook the city, the appalling unemployment amongst the middle classes and the very unhealthy conditions in which the working classes of this country passed the hours of their leisure secured no attention from the Governor who was busy making his position felt from little peons up to the senior members of the service in every department of the Government. If his interference with the Government in the many departments had secured any improvement in the administration from the point of view of the people, it might have been of some avail, but it seldom went beyond making the poor incumbents of small and large offices feel the might and power of the Governor whom they must have hated even while they feared. Intimidation direct and indirect was the approved weapon of his rule.

The Dyer Mentality

Sir George Lloyd in the early years of his administration came across two great movements, viz., the Khilafat and the Non-Co-operation and the manner in which he dealt with both of them illustrates his mentality which is not different to the mentality of General Dyer in his treatment of Jalianwalla Baug. General Dyer admitted afterwards that in ordering the shooting, he struck, and struck with all his might, not because he expected the actual meeting at the Jalianwalla Baug to prove dangerous but because he felt that British prestige was at stake. The same may be said of Sir George Lloyd; from his point of view, he may be feeling that he has rendered a service to the British Rule in this country by the very harsh manner in which he dealt with the leaders of both these movements but the excessive use of force has created a reaction which will take many years of serious effort to overcome. Instead of discrediting the

(Continued on next page.)

A gas geyser gives a supply of boiling water for a bath in a few minutes, a gas circulator keeps water constantly hot and available any hour of the day or night, there is no tedious wait for hot water.

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TECHNICAL SERVICES.

CASE FOR I. M. S.

EVIDENCE BEFORE ROYAL COMMISSION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

BOMBAY, Dec. 7.

Lord Lee having recovered from his slight illness presided over the Royal Commission to-day. Lt.-Col. A. Hooton, officiating Surgeon-General with the Bombay Government, the P.W.D. specialist officers' Association, the Civil Engineers' Association and Colonel W. M.P. Wood, Agent to the Governor in Kathiawar and Major L.E. Lang, Assistant political Agent, Southern Mahratta Country States were examined to-day. The last two witnesses of the political department were, at their request, heard in private. Colonel Hooton, speaking on behalf of the I.M.S. Officers in the presidency, is in favour of devolution by reducing the number of posts at present reserved for the I.M.S. officers in the presidency. These are 38 and he proposed to reduce them to 28, ten posts to be filled by the best men obtainable, who should be recruited into the provincial service. The posts which the I.M.S. will relinquish are the Civil Surgeoncies of Surat (?),—, Dimbia, Karwar, Ratnagiri, Larkhana and Sukkur, two professorial appointments and the surgeon of the G.T. hospital. The reduced I.M. S. service, witness advocated, should remain on the existing basis as he wants to maintain a strong nucleus of I.M.S. officers in the Medical teaching institutions throughout the period of transition and to provide European medical officers at centres having a considerable number of Europeans. Both these considerations are to be reconciled as far as possible with the gradual introduction of Indians.

He stands for the maintenance of the existing proportion of two Europeans to one Indian in the I.M.S. This argument, he says, will be all the stronger if a considerable number of I.M.S. posts are relinquished, as proposed. If, however, recruits are not coming forward in sufficient numbers, he urges that the principle of short term engagement with gratuities after certain periods should be tried and that suitable guarantees of security of tenure and pensions be provided. The posts which will no longer be reserved for I.M.S., he considers, should be filled by the local Government. He asks for a remodelling of the provincial medical service and the amalgamation of new posts with it. The reorganised service be subdivided into teaching appointments, civil surgeons and other appointments with increase in pay.

PRESENT PAY SUFFICIENT.

Colonel Hooton is strongly in favour of Family Allowance and, therefore, does not ask for direct increase in pay and pensions. He stands for free medical attendance for families on the basis of suitable allowance to medical officers. As for other allowances, he urges that they should bear closer relationship to the responsibilities and work involved.

In a note Colonel Melhuish, Acting Director of Public Health, Bombay, advocates that administrative appointments such as Director-Generals, Surgeon-Generals and Inspector-Generals and Directors of Public Health should be filled by European personnel until Indians have demonstrated their capacity for administration. He thinks the position regarding pay and pensions is safeguarded at present and pensions are probably not in immediate danger. He, as an unmarried officer, considers his pay sufficient. Allowance to married officers may be required for children but these should be given with due regard to the claims of the unmarried man. A married officer whose wife has private means may be far better off than a bachelor with relatives dependent on him. Rent chargeable for official residence is high but not out of proportion to rents generally. He agrees that in larger stations, free medical attendance be provided for families, but ailments of European women and children cannot be properly treated in the absence of European medical officers in smaller stations.

SIR GEORGE LLOYD'S ADMINISTRATION.

(Continued from previous page.)

name of the citizens is concerned but let it be said to the credit of Mr. Dabholker that he is a Government nominee in the Corporation and more refined in his methods than the other gentleman. Some way or the other also fate has linked one gentleman to take a prominent part in the presentation of the address in the name of the citizens to the late as well as this Governor and that gentleman is Mr. H. P. Mody, Bar-at-law, the present President of the Corporation. On that fateful day when the whole of Bombay was stirred and the question of the presentation of the address to Lord Willingdon was the burning topic was to be decided at the Town Hall, a Parsi steward at the Town Hall gangway assaulted a Hindu gentleman. Let Mr. M. K. Azad narrate what happened then. "I quote this from "Bombay Chronicle": Mr. Azad asked that Parsi steward if he had assaulted the Hindu gentleman, to which he replied, "yes, yes, I have assaulted him. Do what you like." Mr. Azad then saw Mr. Mody passing, and requested him to get the name of the Parsi steward.

Mr. Mody.—Yes, yes, what do you want the name for?

Mr. Azad.—He has assaulted this Hindu gentleman and he had the audacity to tell me that he had done so and that I could do what I liked.

Hindu gentleman.—He gave me two slaps in the face. I have witnesses.

Mr. Mody.—You see, Azad. What is the use of my speaking? If I ask him for his name and if he refuses to give it then what can I do? (and thus disappeared the Provisional Secretary, of the Requisition Committee, Mr. H. P. Mody, Bar-at-law)."

Lastly, we must not forget one gentleman, who has maintained strict neutrality in this whole affair of giving an address to the Governor. It is the present Commissioner of Police Mr. Kelly. In the time of Lord Willingdon, the Commissioner was Mr. Vincent who went so far as to put his name in the requisition to call a meeting of the citizens of Bombay to present an address to the Governor. He used his office very zealously to work against the citizens who used to be called then Anti-requisitionists. Mr. Kelly has very scrupulously avoided taking any part either way and has not come in the way of the citizens' holding protest meetings at Chowpaty, which he could stop if he wished, as a permit to do so is previously required from this gentleman, and in the name of peace, law and order, he could easily come in the way if he wished.

J. M.

THE DEPARTING GOVERNOR

(Continued from previous page.)

leaders whom he incarcerated, he has only added to their popularity and the doctrines which he tried to suppress have become definitely established in the hearts of the people of this country. Sir George Lloyd will remain memorable in the history of India, not for the costly gifts (for which this country will be paying) which he is leaving behind him, but for the vindictive severity which, with his absolutely petty mind, he has shown in putting in Jail and subjecting to horrible treatment the greatest man of the age and the man whose personal influence was responsible for keeping in check in Bombay Presidency the forces and the wild passions which would have otherwise broken out before his trial, during the trial and after the trial.

Mr. Horniman and Sir George Lloyd.

The privilege of being a Governor of a province in India is at present a gift of the British Cabinet, but not so the privilege of being the idol of the people, that is only given to those who unreservedly lay themselves out for the good of the masses. It is not confined in this catholic country even to Indians and Sir George Lloyd will we trust reflect on the causes which has made the personality and name of Mr. Horniman, a fearless Englishman, as dear to the people of this country as his own name is hated. The instances of the treatment given to Mr. Horniman and the common rights denied to him proves what a craven and small-minded disposition the Governor must have had. If he thinks that he has advanced the interests of British Rule in India, he is welcome to that opinion. He has certainly not suppressed the distrust which has been growing in the past of the methods of administration pursued by men like him. Whatever may be said of him while he is in power (which is being paid for from Indian money), when the trappings of the office are dropped at Aden, let him then reflect if any one will miss him or mourn him and if he has left any friend in India amongst the many, who are salaaming him, not because he is Sir George Lloyd but because he is the Governor of Bombay. One has little doubt that he will join the ranks of the Sydenhams who for the salf of this country which they have eaten repay injury to India.

THE GOVERNOR'S DEPARTURE.

DUTY OF PUBLIC.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Since the receipt of the memorable name of Municipal Secretary asking me whether I will apply for a card thus indirectly enquiring of me if I wanted to see the Governor of Bombay off, as I have so far not physically seen His Excellency I have been in tears because I have been prevented by executive action—I do not care to know who is responsible for this—from participating in that pleasure. But the public from the notice in your advertisement column under the signature of my friend, Mr. P. A. Kelly, is to be more fortunate than myself as without the card the Governor is to be taken to them instead of their going to see the Governor. Certain roads, according to the notice, are to be closed to all vehicular traffic and are to be reserved for 'public purposes' between 3 p.m. and 5 p.m. on the 8th instant and hence one may infer, without fear of being wrong, that His Excellency under the kind care of the Commissioner of Police is to drive in state to the Apollo Bunder.

If it is so, the duty of the public is clear beyond doubt, namely, to receive the Governor with their absence and thus demonstrate that they are not in sympathy with the address the Municipal Corporation is giving in their name. They should also thus show that the public is neither concerned nor grieved at his going home. The public should be either at home,—but with closed doors—or be away from the notified streets, so that the Governor may know that the public at large is not displeased at his departure.

I trust the usual human spectacular curiosity of the Indians will not get better of their sense of self-respect or their duty to the country

Let them show by their conduct that Governors may go and Governors may come but the country goes on for ever on the path of duty laid down by the criminal (!) of Yeroda. Let them show by absence more eloquent than presence how such official functions should, and can be treated.

For reasons other than political, the public will, in view of ugly rumours, also be well advised to be away from the scene of officialdom during the course of the day

Yours etc.,

LAKHMIDAS ROWJI TAIRSEE.

Bombay, December 7.

THE CARD TRICK.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—It is inexplicable why our *friend* the "Times of India" has lately began to attack Mr. V. J. Patel in season and out of season. For the last 3 months I have seen that the "Times" finds no other man to direct his attacks upon, except Mr. V. J. Patel. But in the "Times" of the 4th instant, the writer has exhibited his hopeless ignorance in dealing with Mr. V. J. Patel. The "Times" says that it is aways a procedure when a Governor comes and goes, to issue invitation cards for the general public. But the "Times" forgets that what Mr. Patel complained of on the last Sunday evening was to the effect that in case of Municipal members, for the first time such a departure from the usual procedure was made. The "Times" forgets that it is the *'Birth Right'* of the Municipal members to go there without any such nonsense of *applying* for the so-called invitation cards. The reason is that the members of the Corporation give the address and they being the *hosts* are entitled to go there. What Mr. Patel said was ony too true that in order to checkmate the Nationalist members of the Corporation that this trick was resorted to. It is as clear as daylight that Mr. Patel is an eyesore to these Anglo-Indian newspapers, but I am sorry to say that these newspapers —and specially the "Times of India"—have now even given up the journalistic courtesy in dealing with their opponents. Mr. Patel cares a fig for what these papers write, but that clearly betrays the want of common-sense on their part. After the departure of Sir Stanley Reed from Bombay, the "Times of India" has degraded itself to the lowest level of journalism.—Yours etc.

AMOOLAKHRAY P. SARAIYA.

Bombay, December 5.

SIR G. LLOYD'S DEPARTURE

VICEROY'S REGRET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

Viceroy's Camp, JALARPET, Dec. 6.

The following telegrams have been exchanged between His Excellency the Viceroy and His Excellency Sir George Lloyd Governor of Bombay:—

From His Excellency the Viceroy to His Excellency Sir George Lloyd dated Viceroy's Camp, 4th December 1923.—"It is with feelings of regret that I reflect that in a few days' time you will be leaving Bombay and India. I need not assure you how deeply I shall miss your keen intelligence and wise guidance at the helm of the Presidency. The great schemes you have inaugurated for the welfare, the city development, the Sukkur Barrage and other projects remain behind you to testify to the vigour and prescience of your administration of the office of Governor. You have led the Presidency with great foresight and courage in times of special difficulties of finance and of political excitement and I feel sure you take with you from Bombay, warm feelings of public gratitude and regard."

From His Excellency Sir George Lloyd to His Excellency the Viceroy dated Bombay the 5th December 1923.—"I am very sincerely grateful to you for your telegram with its over-generous appreciation of my work in this Presidency and also for the appreciation. I am indebted to you for the patience and consideration, with which you have dealt with my representations on many matters of public importance and it is a real satisfaction to me to know that you feel I have not failed to do my task. I will not say any more in a telegram, for I am writing to take my leave of you and a letter will give me a better opportunity to express my thanks for your message."

JOURNALISTS' ASSOCIATION

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I am glad to read from the Press that All-India Journalists' Association is to be formed with the Headquarters in Bombay very shortly. The draft rules and its objects are published for the information of persons concerned and they shall be adopted finally at its General Meeting to be held on Sunday the 9th inst. If I make a few observations in that connection here, it will not be certainly out of place, and I am sure due attention will be paid to them by persons in authority.

In a country like America, there are regular schools or classes where persons interested in Journalism receive instructions and they are required to undergo a definite course of study in journalism. Owing to this well established system many persons, having a liking of this profession are trained and as such when they come out and enter this most important profession of journalism, they become really a power and and very useful to society and to a nation in general. Here in India the most neglected and uncared for is the class of persons who adopt the profession of journalism, whether it be vernacular or otherwise. Many raw and ill-informed men are considered to be real journalists, simply because they can abuse well. They have no material to give and have no thoughts and ideas to give to people and have no capacity to guide the destiny of the Society or of a nation. Many wrong and harmful ideas are floated about into the public and thus instead of curing the existing disease of any kind, whether political or social or economical, they try to nourish and add harmful germs to it. This state of affairs is entirely disgraceful to society and much more to a nation I, therefore, request the organisers of this Association to make some sort of provision in the aims and objects of the Association and let some classes be organised by the Association at its principal centres where persons interested in journalism, whether members or not, should receive instructions and they should be required to undergo a regular course in journalism. There should be three classes, English, Marathi and Gujrati respectively. This nature of classes may be changed according to the needs of the place, but the principle should be maintained. At present some arrangement of this type exists in Poona, but it is absolutely insufficient in every respect. I hope careful consideration will be paid to this suggestion at an early date.—Yours, etc.

D. G. KALE.

FIRE IN TIMBER GODOWN.

On Wednesday night a fire broke out in a corrugated iron structure used as a timber godown and situated at Koliwada, Sewree. The structure belonged to Messrs. McKenzie Lr., Timber merchants and was used as a gdown for storing coal tar, paper, wrappings, machinery, timber and building materials. The fire was brought under control in half an hour by fire engines from different divisions. The damage to the goods is estimated at Rs. 30,000 and to the structure Rs. 5,000 which is covered by insurance.

The cause of fire is not known.

BRITISH GENERAL ELECTION.

(Continued from previous page.)

been elected for Chelsea, defeating the Labourist, Mr. Bertrand Russell.

Mr. Norman Angell (Labour) has been defeated at Rossendale.

Mr. Jones, Liberal, defeated Sir Reginald Hall, Conservative Party organiser in the West Derby Division of Liverpool.—Reuter.

MR. CLYNES' OPTIMISM.

LONDON, Dec. 7.

Upon learning the result of his election for the seventh time, Mr. Clynes declared that the result indicated that the Labour Party before long would not be His Majesty's opposition, but His Majesty's Government. —Reuter.

SIR S. HOARE CHASED BY CROWD.

LONDON, Dec. 7.

A crowd broke through the police cordon round the Town Hall, Chelsea, and chased the victorious Secretary of State for Air, Sir Samuel Hoare, to his Committee-rooms, where they attempted to strike him. The vanquished, Mr. Bertrand Russell, on the other hand, was carried through the streets shoulder high.—Reuter.

COL WEDGWOOD RETAINS SEAT.

LONDON, Dec. 7.

Colonel Josiah Wedgwood (Labour) retained his seat for Newcastle-under-Lyme.

Mr. E. E. Alexander (Conservative) has lost his seat for the East Division of Leyton to the Labourist, Major Church, D. S. O.

Mr. H. Graham White (Liberal) has kept his seat for the East Division of Birkenhead.—Reuter.

MISS SUSAN LAWRENCE ELECTED.

The Minister of Health, Sir William Joynson-Hicks and Sir Philip Lloyd Greame are elected again.

Miss Susan Lawrence has been victorious at East Ham North in a triangular contest.

Prohibitionist, Mr. Scrymgeour, and Labourist, Mr. E. D. Morel, have been elected for Dundee, where the former was the top and Communist, Mr. Gallacher, the bottom. This is the same as at last election.—Reuter.

MR CHURCHILL DEFEATED.

LONDON, Dec. 7.

Mr. Winston Churchill has been defeated.—Reuter.

MR. SAKLATVALA DEFEATED.

LONDON, Dec. 7.

Mr. Hogbin, Liberal, has gained Battersea from the Parsee Communist, Mr. Saklatvala.—Reuter.

SOME NOTABLE DEFEATS.

LONDON, Dec. 7.

Sir Thomas Bennett (Conservative) has been defeated.

The women defeated yesterday included the Labourite Miss Jessie Stephen, by the Conservative, Major Cayzer, at Portsmouth to-day.—Reuter.

SONS ELECTED—FATHER DEFEATED.

LONDON, Dec. 7.

Mr. Arthur Henderson has been defeated in the East Division of Newcastle-on-Tyne by the Liberal candidate, Sir R. Aske.

Both Mr. Arthur Henderson's sons have been elected.—Reuter.

ANOTHER MINISTER'S DEFEAT.

LONDON, Dec. 7.

Rt. Hon. Sir Robert A. Sanders, Bart Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries, has been defeated.—Reuter.

A CLIMAX.

The defeat of the Minister for Agriculture Sandera, at Bridgewater by the Liberal, Mr. Morse with a majority of 1431 came as a climax of a number of Government reversees in the agricultural districts where Government hopes were strongest in consequence of the agricultural subsidy. The most notable were the Liberal gains at Sudbury, Frome and Salisbury.—Reuter.

THE RESULTS.

LONDON, Dec. 6.

The declarations to-night opened with one Liberal and one Labour gain.

EXCHANGE DIVISION OF MANCHESTER.

Mr. Barclay (Liberal)	12,248
Sir E. F. Stockton (Conservative Free Trader)	10,449

AT WAKEFIELD.

Mr. Sherwood (Labour)	7,966
Mr. R. G. Ellis (Conservative)	7,345
Mr. Lassen (Liberal)	4,640

GREAT YARMOUTH.

Mr. Harbord (Liberal) retained his seat with	11,416
Sir Alexander Horne (Conservative)	8,492
Mr. Wrigley (Labour)	2,138

BLACKLEY DIVISION OF MANCHESTER.

Mr. P. M. Oliver (Liberal)	12,235
Mr. W. J. H. Briggs (Conservative Free Trader)	7,313

This is a Liberal gain.

SALFORD (NORTH).

Mr. Ben Tillett (Labour)	13,377
Mr. S. Finburgh (Conservative Free Trader)	12,810

SALFORD (SOUTH).

Mr. Toole (Labour)	12,097
Sir Montague Barlow (Minister of Labour) (Conservative)	9,366
Mr. Jones (Liberal)	4,851

This is a Labour gain.

ACCRINGTON.

Mr. Edwards (Liberal)	19,981
Mr. C. R. Buxton (Labour) Sitting Member	16,703

This is a Liberal gain.

CHELTINHAM.

Sir J. Agg-Gardner, Conservative, who entered the House of Commons under Disraeli, has been re-elected for Cheltinham with a greatly reduced majority.—Reuter.

Manchester is now represented by 5 Liberals, 4 Labourists and 1 Conservative.

Liverpool by 8 Conservatives, 2 Liberals and 1 Independent, namely. Mr. T. P. O'Connor.

Conservative, Prof. Howins, was at the bottom of the poll at Swansea, where a Labourist defeated Sir Alfred Mond after recount.

Mr. Macnamara, Liberal, has been elected for North-West Camberwell, defeating a Labourist after recount.

Mr. Percy Harris, Liberal, is elected for Bethnal Green.

Colonel John Ward, Independent, has been re-elected for Stoke.

Mr. Kirkwood, Labourist is re-elected for Dumbarton.

Mr. Inskip, Solicitor-General, is re-elected for Bristol Central.

Mr. G. G. Ammon, Labour, handsomely defeated Dame Helen Vaughan Gwyvn in the North Division of Camberwell.

Sir Harry Brittain is elected for Acton.

The Conservatives have gained the Park Division of Sheffield and Middleton and Prestwich Division of Lancashire.

Mr. J. Sutton, Labour, gained a seat for Manchester (Clayton Division), and Mr. Dukes, Labour, gained a seat at Warrington, both from Conservatives.

Liberal, Mr. Rathbone, won the Wavertree Division of Liverpool from Sir Harold Smith, brother of Lord Birkenhead.

Mr. Tout, Labour, and Sir Edward Grigg, Liberal, were elected for Oldham.—Reuter.

MOSS SIDE DIVISION

Mr. Ackroyd (Liberal)	12,210
Mr. Hurst (Conservative)	9,097

BATH.

Mr. Rafferty (Liberal)	13,694
Mr. Foxcroft (Conservative)	12,830

RUSHOLME DIVISION

Mr. C. F. G. Masterman (Liberal)	10,901
Mr. Thorpe (Conservative)	8,876
Mr. Paul (Labour)	5,366

ASHTON-UNDER-LYNE.

Sir Walter de Freco (Conservative)	7,813
Mr. Greenwood (Liberal)	7,574
Miss Wilkinson (Communist)	6,208

—Reuter.

WOLVERHAMPTON, BILSTON DIVISION.

Lieut.-Colonel Howard-Bury (Conservative)	10,186
Mr. Baker (Labour)	9,085
Mr. Prentice (Liberal)	5,205

WEST DIVISION OF LEICESTER.

Mr. Pethick Lawrence (Labour), who is an author of capital levy	13,624
Mr. Winston Churchill (Liberal)	9,236
The Conservative candidate	7,696

This represents no change for the constituency.—Reuter.

LONDON, Dec. 6.

LIVERPOOL EXCHANGE.

Sir Leslie Scott (Conservative) Sitting Member	10,551
Mr. Progan (Irish candidate)	10,322

—Reuter.

LONDON, Dec. 6.

CENTRAL DIVISION OF HACKNEY.

Mr. Keymet (Conservative)	7,252.
Mr. Franklin (Liberal)	8,569.
Mr. Hunter (Labour)	6,854.

Minister Davidson and Communist Newbold have been defeated.

At Luton Hon. G. W. Howard (Liberal polled 15569, Sir John Hewett (Conservative) 11738, Ball (Labour) 2998. This is a Liberal gain.

At Monmouth the result is:—

Forestier Walker (Conservative)	12,697
Griffith (Liberal)	8487

At Kidderminster the result is:—

Wardlaw Milne (Conservative)	15,469
Purchase (Liberal)	3,990

At Bishop the result is:—

Auckland Benspoor (Labour)	13,328
Bainbridge (Liberal)	6,686
Captain Gee V. C. (Conservative)	6,024

POSITION AT MIDNIGHT.

LONDON, Dec. 7.

The state of parties at midnight was:—

Conservatives	53.
Liberals	52.
Labour	28
Independent	1

PARTY POSITION ON 7TH MORNING.

LONDON, Dec. 7.

At one this morning the position was as follows:—

Conservatives	91
Liberals	52
Labour	55
Independents	4

Gains are as follows:—

Conservatives	2
Liberals	29
Labour	14

Sir Alfred Mond has been defeated.—Reuter.

POSITION AT 2-30 A.M.

LONDON, Dec. 7.

At 2-30 a.m. this morning the position of the parties was as follows:—

Conservatives	107
Liberals	58
Labour	73
Independents	6

Gains are as follows:—

Conservatives	3
Liberals	30
Labour	24

—Reuter.

POSITION AT 3-30 A. M.

LONDON, Dec. 7.

The election position at 3-30 a.m. this morning was:—

Conservatives	111
Labour	78
Liberals	61
Independents	6

Gains are as follows:—

Liberals	31
Labour	30
Conservatives	3

—Reuter.

LONDON, Dec. 7.

At 4-30 a.m. this morning, the position of the parties was:—

Conservatives	111
Liberals	69
Labourites	78
Independents	6

The gains are:—

Conservatives	3
Liberals	31
Labourites	30

The net losses are:—

Conservatives	41

The net gains are:—

Liberals	19
Labour	22

The Conservatives admit a degree of disappointment on the first day's results, especially the adverse turnover which was accentuated not only in Manchester but Lancashire generally. Nevertheless, 350 results remain to be announced, a large proportion of which lie in the County districts, traditionally Conservative, where Government supporters profess confidence in strengthened hold by the policy of agricultural subsidy.—Reuter.

AT 1 30 P. M.

LONDON, Dec. 7.

At 1-30 p.m. the position of the Parties was as under:—

Conservatives 166.
Liberals 75.
Labour 106.
Independents 7.

Gains are: Conservatives 5, Liberals 40, Labour 37, Losses are: Conservatives 55, Liberals 15, Labour 11, and Independents 1.—Reuter.

AT 3 P.M.

At 3 p.m. the position of Parties were:—

Consevatives	213
Liberals	116
Labourites	148
Independents	8

The gains are:—

Conservatives	10
Liberals	57
Labourites	51

Losses are:—

Conservatives	83.
Liberals	23
Labourites	11
Independents	1

AT 4 P. M.

LIB-LABOUR MAJORITY.

LONDON, Dec. 7.

At 4 p.m. Liberals and Labourites combined had 313 victories, a clear majority.—Reuter.

AT SIX 6 P.M.

At six o'clock the position was:—:

Liberal and Labour parties had returned 325 members.

Conservatives 253.—Reuter.

WHAT PROTECTION VICTORY MEANS

LONDON, Dec. 7.

The "Manchester Guardian" publishes a contribution from a correspondent interested in Indian affairs contending that a Protectionist victory at the election would result in the strengthening of the Protectionist party in India, and this would lead shortly to increase of unemployment in Lancashire.—Reuter.

FIRE IN NEWSPAPER OFFICE.

LONDON, Dec. 7.

The fire in offices of the "Lincoln Chronicle" caused some excitement. The window of the Conservative committee room at Edmonton, where eight women were working, was smashed. It is believed to have been done by the opponents, though two constables on duty outside did not see anyone approach.—Reuter.

THE RETIRING GOVERNOR.

Continued from page 7.)

land and we hope that his countrymen will not forget his services in this respect.

FOUR DONT'S.

Mr. V. J. Patel then gave four dont's to the people (1) don't stand in a crowd or form a crowd at the places where the Governor passed on Saturday; (2) don't sit or stand in windows, balcony doors or verandahs, when procession passed (3) don't shout shame or clap, or hoist black flags on the windows or roofs, (4) don't force any person to open or close shops. He exhorted them to make a peaceful protest only at home and at the next elections to exercise their civic rights in not returning those Corporators who had voted for the address to the Governor and thus make their fate the fate of Setalwad, Paranjpye, Gandhi, Desai and Surendranth Bannerji and Co.

Mr. Mojawala and Mr. Kasamkhan also spoke.

Mrs. Naidu in closing the proceedings said she hoped on Saturday the people of Bombay would vindicate their honour as citizens by teaching the outgoing Governor a lesson in perfect courtesy who was departing from the shores of India on Saturday. The citizens had to send out with the Governor's departure every tradition of supremacy of the White race and of the Indians' slavish mentality as a subject race and also make the new Governor realise that he was coming out here to represent the King in India to a nation who knew how to honour itself. The resolution expressed shame to the nation Sir George Lloyd represented and she hoped that all who were present there would share the burden of the leaders on Saturday for maintaining unbroken peace and thus express more condemnation of their damnable Governor. On Saturday, she said, the citizens were the custodians of peace and she hoped they would rise to the occasion.

The resolution was carried amidst shouts of Mahatma Gandhi ki Jai.

QUADRANGULAR CRICKET

MAHOMEDAN COLLAPSE.

DEFEATED BY INNINGS AND 136 RUNS.

DEADLY HINDU BOWLING.

Hindus 1st—Innings	..	..	294
Mahomedans 1st—Innings	..	..	76
„ 2nd—Innings	..	..	82

One of the most surprising matches in the history of the Quadrangular Tournament was witnessed yesterday when the Mahomedans were badly trounced by the terrible Hindu bowling. Looking at the personnel of the two teams an easy victory for the Hindus was a foregone conclusion. But nobody expected that the Muslims would be meted out such ignominious defeat. They seemed to be in a trance. Their batsmen were more anxious to return to the pavilion than face their opponents' attack. They went through their two innings within four hours and that for a paltry 158, against their opponents' 294 for one innings. Not only their supporters but all lovers of cricket were sorely disappointed at their poor display. With their first innings' performance before them, they should have been more careful in their second venture—the more so when they had a day and a half at their disposal to exhibit their prowess. They however miserably failed to rise to the occasion. Not one man was able to knock up two decades in the two innings which was the least that could be demanded at such a trying time. Hasan was perhaps the only man who played with any degree of confidence. The rest fell like nine pins and there was a regular procession of arrivals and departures (unofficial of course). The Hindus thoroughly deserved this victory and the greatest credit is due to the three bowlers, M. H. Chandrana, S. M. Joshi of Poona and S. S. Joshi of Aligarh who played havoc with the Mahomedan wickets without mercy and also to their skipper who utilized his resources to the best advantage. In the two innings S. M. Joshi took 8 wickets for 75 runs and Chandrana 5 wickets for ten runs a piece. The Aligarh bowler, however, secured the best average by capturing 4 wickets for 13 runs in 11 overs including 5 Maidens. Rana and S. M. Joshi bowled 30 over each at a stretch in three hours.

The Mahomedans resumed batting punctually at 10-30 a.m. Azim Khan facing Joshi in whose third ball he was caught by S. S. Joshi at slips. (11—1—2).

Contractor came next and played the rest. Irfani scored a brace off Rana at square leg. He played Rana with ease and managed a three with a turn to leg. Contractor was not quite at home for the first ten minutes and was inclined to be hasty. Runs were kept low and at 25 Irfani was caught behind the wicket off Rana's swift delivery. (25—2—11).

Five runs later Rana saw the Mahomedan skipper off with a good ball which just dropped the bails. (30—2—10).

To Murad who came next, Rana was a puzzle for some time. The Kashmir man Feroze Khan began well but after he had scored only two Joshi had him leg before wicket. (32—4—2). Murad was caught by Navle. (36—5—1) and in the next ball Wazir Ali was clean bowled by Joshi. (36—6—0).

The Hindus had captured six wickets in one hour for 6 runs apiece. Only 25 runs had been added by the Muslims since play began. The future did not present much hopes for them, but one is never sure of the 'tail end'. Sheik and Hasan Shah looked like having settled down, but at 45 Sheik was well held at slips by Deodhar off Rana. (45—7—2).

Habibulla Khan opened his account with a four behind the wicket off Rana. Vithal next missed Hasan off Joshi when that batsman was only 8. Hasan changed his bat and punished Joshi with two consecutive four to leg which sent up 50 on the board. A few singles each by Shah and Habib sent up the sixth decade at 5 minutes to 12. Habibulla did not mince matters, but lifted Joshi to the pavilion screen for six. Hasan in defending Rana's crackers hurt his chin and reappeared five minutes later with a bandaged face. Habibulla was not sure of Josih's spins, but his mis-hit brought three which with a single by Hasan completed 70 at ten minutes after twelve. Joshi's next delivery, an exceedingly good leg break, beat Habib badly. (70—8—15).

Barodawalla's appearance was followed by Hasan's departure, Rana getting his wicket with a good length leg break. (70—9—18).

Barodawalla who was joined by Aziz Khan began hitting and sent Joshi to long for four and added a couple in the next ball. Joshi however tempted him with a slow spin and Jai was on the boundary to hold the hit. The Mahomedans closed at 12-15 p.m. with 76 runs to their credit. (76—10—6).

MAHOMEDANS FOLLOW ON.

The Mahomedans followed on, Murad and Irfani being the first pair. The former faced Chandrana who bowled from the northern end and obtained a single off the fourth ball. Joshi bowled from the Gymkhana end and his first was hit to leg by Irfani for a couple. Joshi's next over to Murad was a Maiden one. Irfani pulled Joshi to leg for four and announced the first decade after fifteen minutes' play. Soon after, Murad was clean-bowled by Joshi with an elusive ball that had a considerable spin in it (13-1-8). Wazir Ali was next and his story is a short one. He scored a single off the Poona bowler and little later was smartly stumped by Navle when attempting to punish the tricky Hindu bowler Joshi. (14-2-1) The teams then adjourned for lunch.

PLAY IN THE AFTERNOON.

Irfani who was now joined by Abdul Aziz, faced Chandrana who delivered a Maiden over from the Police Court end. Hardly a couple of runs had been added when Irfani was declared leg-before-wicket to Rana (15-3-6). Feroze Khan filled the vacant place and managed a single, off Joshi. The second decade was telegraphed on the board at 2-15 p.m. The next minute, Feroze Khan was dismissed, being run out for Aziz's mistake. Feroze Khan hit Rana's delivery and Aziz had run before the former and the umpire dismissed Feroze Khan. It is not easy to judge whether Feroze Khan had crossed, but the decision of the umpire which was questioned both by Vithal and Naidu was received with mixed feelings by the lookers-on. (21-4-4)

Hasan Shah now partnered Aziz. After a couple of singles, Aziz sent Rana to the Wandby Road boundary, and repeated his performance in Rana's next over, sending up 30 on the board. Hasan followed his colleague's example by sending Joshi to the ropes three times in one over and half-a-century was announced amidst loud cheering. The merry combination was dissolved by Rana's successor, S. S. Joshi, who scattered Hasan's wickets with a pretty leg-break delivery. (52—5—17). M. E. Sheikh filled the breach and Shivram relieved S. M. Joshi. Shivram's last ball saw Aziz off the field, Naidu being responsible for then catch at slips (52-6-15.) The next man, Barodawalla began to play cautiously and the game became very dull. Maiden overs followed and it took the Muslims 95 minutes to complete 60 runs. Sheikh who was a little erratic was sent back by Joshi at 68 (68-7-6.)

Habibulla the ninth man began by sending Joshi to square leg for two, sending up the seventh decade. Two runs later, Barodawalla attempted to sneak a single, off Joshi, but Shivram found his mark with a good throw which beat the retreating batsmen. (72-8-9.)

The Mahomedan skipper next took the field accompanied by a substitute to run for him. The Aligarh student, S. S. Joshi, after three runs sent a well-placed delivery which took the bails, off the skipper's wickets. (75-9-6.) Azim Khan next appeared to take his share of the defeat. At 3-30 p.m. 80 was put upon the board. Naidu next missed Barodawalla, off Joshi, but the latter was not to be denied his wicket, as his off break delivery next scattered Contractor's defence. (82-10-5.)

The game ended at 3-40 p.m. The Hindus win by an innings and 136 runs.

The scores:

HINDUS—1st Innings.

	Runs.
K G Pardeshi c Irfani b Azimkhan	69
J G Navle b Murad	5
D B Deodhar b Murad	4
P Vithal self-out	64
C K Naidu run out	44
L P Jai l-b-w	6
P Shivram c Contractor b Hasan	35
V D Dalvi c Contractor b Sheik	5
S S Joshi b Murad	8
S M Joshi b Murad	23
M H Chandarana not out	23
Extras	18
Total	294

MAHOMEDANS—1st Innings.

Azim Khan c S S Joshi b S M Joshi	9
P B Irfani c Navle c Chandarana	11
K H Contractor b Chandarana	10
Feroze Khan l-b-w Joshi	2
C A Murad " Navle b Joshi	1
Hasan Shah b Chandarana	18
Wazir Ali b Joshi	0
Sheik Dina c Deodhar b Chandarana	2
Habibullah Khan b Joshi	15
T T Barodawalla c Jai b Joshi	6
Aziz Khan not out	0
Extras	2
Total	76

MAHOMEDANS—2nd Innings.

C A Murad b S M Joshi	8
P B Irfani l-b-w Rana	16
Wazir Ali Sst Navle S S Joshi	1
Aziz c Naidu b P Shivram	15
Feroze Khan run out	4
Hasan Shah l-b-w b S S Joshi	17
M E Sheikh b S S Joshi	6
T T Barodawalla run out	9
Habibullah Khan b S S Joshi	6
H K Contractor b S S Joshi	5
Azim Khan not out	2
Extras	2
Total	82

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

HINDUS—1st Innings.

	O	R	M	W
Murad	32	71	6	6
Hasan Shah	8.2	37	0	1
Aziz Khan	9	28	1	0
Azim Khan	13	47	2	1
Bowled one "wide-ball".				
Wazir Ali	14	38	1	0
Shaik Dina	24	55	4	1

MAHOMEDANS—1st Innings.

	O	R	M	W
Chandarana	19	25	7	4
S S Joshi	11	13	5	2

MAHOMEDANS—2nd Innings.

	O	R	M	W
Chanda Rana	11	25	3	1
S M Joshi	11	26	3	2
S S Joshi	11	13	5	4
*Shivram	10	15	4	1

*Bowled one "no-ball".

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INTERNATIONAL POLITICS.

AMERICAN ATTITUDE.

PRESIDENT COOLIDGE'S RECOMMENDATIONS.

MONEY FOR GERMANY'S RELIEF.

LONDON, Dec. 7.

Washington, Dec. 6.—President Coolidge, in his first message to the Congress, commends the Permanent Court of International Justice to the favourable consideration of the Senate, with proposed reservations clearly indicating America's refusal to adhere to the League of Nations. He regrets Russia's refusal to recognise the sanctity of international obligations. He is willing to make very large concessions for the purpose of rescuing the people of Russia. Whenever it appears that Russia is repentant, America ought to be the first to go to the economic and moral rescue of Russia. He hopes that the time is near when America could act.

The President opposes the cancellation of the debts of the foreign Governments, which, excluding the debt of Britain, amount to 7,200 million dollars. He affirms his intention of protecting the United States citizens' claims against Germany, aggregating hundreds of millions dollars, besides 255 million dollars for the expenses of the Army of Occupation. He opposes the revision of tariffs as disturbing, and favours the maintenance of an adequate merchant marine even if the United States has to pay the cost. He declares that the power of the Army and Navy has been reduced to a danger point and further reductions should not be made. He favours limitation of immigration.

In the Senate to-day, Mr. Len Root introduced a Bill appropriating 20 million dollars to the relief of Germany, to be spent under the direction of President Coolidge.—Reuter.

FRENCH ELECTORAL REFORM

BILL PASSED BY THE CHAMBER.

LONDON, Dec. 6.

Paris.—The Chamber, by 408 votes against 127, has passed the Electoral Reform Bill, which generally maintains the present method of voting. M. Poincare made a passage in such a form as to amount to a question of confidence.—Reuter.

IRISH FREE STATE LOAN.

OVERSUBSCRIBED.

LONDON, Dec. 7.

Dublin.—The Irish Free State loan for ten million sterling at five per cent. per annum at ninety-five and redeemable in 1935-45 has been over-subscribed.—Reuter.

IRISH DRAMATIST'S DEATH.

LONDON, Dec. 6.

Mr. Edward Martin, the Irish dramatist, is dead.—Reuter.

EMPIRE ZINC COMBINATION.

SWANSEA VALE AND AVONMOUTH UNDERTAKINGS TO BE ACQUIRED

LONDON, Dec. 6.

In connection with the Empire zinc combination it is understood the National Smelting Company are arranging to acquire the Swansea Vale and Avonmouth zinc undertakings and will offer for sale £1,500,000 first mortgage debentures. They are also acquiring four million shares at ten rupees each in the Burma Corporation. It is stated the capital will be £650,000 in eight per cent. cumulative participating preference shares and a million sterling ordinary shares. Both classes will be of one pound sterling each and 50 thousand sterling worth of deferred shares at a shilling each will be offered. The Avonmouth and Swansea Vale properties represent a total capital expenditure considerably exceeding 2 millions sterling. Mr. Baldwin's British Metal Corporation and the Australian mining and smelting interests are reported to be concerned in the deal.—Reuter.

NABHA AND OTHER PRINCES.

STATEMENT RE MEMORIALS DENIED

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Dec. 7.

In its issue of the 23rd November, the "Voice of India" stated that the "Swatantra" of Calcutta, quoting from the Urdu "Akali," had said that Their Highnesses the Maharajahs of Kashmir and Jhind and His Exalted Highness the Nizam had sent memorials to the Government asking for the reinstatement of the Maharajah of Nabha and to put an end to the present agitation and further that they had also appealed to other Princes to send a similar memorial. It is learnt on the highest authority that the statement is without any foundation whatever.

THE CUP REPLAYS.

LONDON, Dec. 6.

The Cup replays yesterday resulted as follows:—

Tranmere Rovers 3, Coventry 2.

Rotheram County 2, Scunthorpe United nil.—Ruter.

STEEL INDUSTRY & PROTECTION.

EFFECT ON OTHER INDUSTRIES.

EVIDENCE BEFORE TARIFF BOARD.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Dec. 5.

The President and members of the Tariff Board arrived here and began examining witnesses to-day. The Board will stay in Calcutta for one week, after which the members will proceed to Jamshedpur, when they will stay there about a week examining some witnesses. From there they will probably proceed to Delhi where some witnesses will be examined and this will conclude their enquiry. To-day the Board examined Mr. S. A. Roberts on behalf of the Kumardhubi Engineering Works, of which Messrs. Bird and Co. are managing agents.

In the course of the written statement Mr. Roberts said:—We consider that either the existing tariffs on raw steel should be reduced to a lower level than on fabricated steel and machinery or that if the tariffs on steel are increased, there should be a higher tariff than on raw steel imposed upon all fabricated steel and machinery. The protection of the steel industry for a sufficiently long period would undoubtedly cause other firms to consider the proposition seriously provided the protection afforded was sufficiently attractive. We are of opinion that this would not be so to any appreciable extent. Wrought iron of high quantity is a necessary material in connection with all colliery work where welding is required. The price of this material is considerably in excess of steel, and a high import duty might cause the substitution of mild steel with consequent risk of loss of life through failure.

In reply to the President, Mr. Roberts said steel was the principal material employed in the manufacture of bridges, etc., and varied in proportion to other metals from 50 per cent. Taking into consideration the articles manufactured by them the ratio of the cost of the actual material to the total cost of manufactured articles varied from 65 to 70 per cent. and in no case lower than 65 per cent. In reply to another question witness said they did find considerable competition in coal-fields. Witness next said that about 65 to 70 per cent. of steel was employed in the manufacture of coal tubs which were a new feature they put on the market this year. These were not manufactured in this country before.

President: How would it have to be classified in the present tariff?

Witness: Ten per cent.

INCONVENIENCES OF HIGHER TARIFF.

Mr. Ginwala: If inadequate protection is given, more people will come into business. You have stated that either the existing tariffs on raw steel should be reduced to a lower level than on fabricated steel and machinery or that if tariffs on steel are increased, there should be a higher rate of tariff than on raw steel imposed upon all fabricated steel and machinery. You have not explained the reason of your suggestion. Witness: We are trying to develop this country and we require work in this country. If you are going to raise tariffs on raw materials it is going to make it very difficult to maintain orders in this country owing to the advance in price, and then we require a further protection against manufacture of goods. If protection is given at all then we want to protect our own industry by sliding rates of tariff. Although I am against protection, if protection is given to steel industry I ask that protection is also given to engineering industry because I foresee a general higher level of prices and orders will be more scarce than they are to-day. The enterprise to a certain extent is bound to be crippled if you raise the tariff at all. The tariff on raw material should be as low as possible.

In reply to a question asked by Mr. Ginwala as regards underselling of goods by Continental merchants, witness promised to supply the Tariff Board typical instances of dumping.

Mr. Ginwala: What are the inconveniences you suggest people would suffer by a higher tariff? Witness: It is impossible to state now the inconveniences they will suffer by the imposition of a higher tariff unless it is imposed. It is impossible to make a forecast.

Mr. Ginwala: If 33-1/3 per cent. tariff is imposed on raw materials what per cent. would you want for manufactured steel? Witness: I propose a sliding scale as is done in other countries.

TOO MANY FIRMS.

In reply to a question regarding the supply of labour, witness said labour is plentiful in this country and of the quality we require. We employ practically all Indians except some heads of departments.

Mr. Kale: Do you think you cannot do position of a higher tariff the consumption of many articles you manufacture would be restricted? Witness: Yes.

Mr. Kale: Do you think you can't do away with the importation of manufactured articles? Witness: Yes. For the reconstruction of colliery machinery they would be absolutely necessary. That would be for some time. During that time the damage to our business would be serious. It is impossible to say for how long a time this state of things would last. If the price of steel is not economically fixed like that of timber the whole steel industry would be in danger.

Mr. Kale: Is it a fact that the number of engineering firms in this country is more than the demand? Witness: Given normal trade I say no. It is entirely due to depression.

On reassembling after lunch the Tariff Board examined Mr. A. C. Combe, Managing Director, Fairbairn Lawson Combe Barbour (India), Limited.

In the course of the written statement witness said:—Special steels and irons are imported by us. Should a prohibitive duty be placed on these special steels we should be obliged to close down departments of manufacturing finished articles, as with the existing duty on steel we have little or no advantage over the finished article imported from home works. Any additional duty would swallow this up and make the course of importing finishing parts more profitable.

EFFECT ON JUTE TRADE.

Alternatively an import duty might be placed on the finished parts to compensate for the duty on raw materials, but this we do not desire as it would ultimately affect the price of manufacturing jute, and if the jute trade is to be in a prosperous condition (which implies ourselves also) it is essential that nothing should be done to increase their manufacturing costs. We therefore desire that special steels used in the manufacture of jute machinery, in view of their nature and limited quantity, should be imported duty free for at least a number of years or until Indian makers can supply the same article at a competitive price, so that machinery manufacturers may have every possible chance to establish themselves. As regards the identification of the special steels for Customs purposes, we suggest that in view of the fact that the tonnage imported per annum is comparatively small and the application exclusive to jute machinery consignments should be admitted duty free on the certificate of a recognised English manufacturer of jute machinery that the materials in question are intended for the manufacture of jute machinery parts only, and as the descriptions and dimensions of these steels are few, a schedule could be prepared setting forth the sizes and quantities to be admitted free which would practically prevent an improper evasion of the duty.

In reply to the President, Mr. Combe said the primary object of their firm was to manufacture jute mill machinery. They also undertook general engineering works. Their proposal was that the steel required for manufacturing jute mill machinery should be excluded from the scope of operation of any duty that might be imposed on steel as raw material and the existing duty on pig iron should be removed.

SAFEGUARD AGAINST ABUSE.

Asked by the President as to the special reason for excluding from duty steel required for jute mill machinery, witness said that there were no firms in India who produced the special type of steel required for jute mill machinery. He explained by saying that there were certain pins used in jute mills which it was extremely unlikely could be used for anything else. The quantity imported per annum would be extremely limited and they came for only few manufacturers. As a safeguard against an abuse of the concession, witness suggested that a certificate could be supplied from manufacturers of steel and English manufacturers of machinery that those steel and iron were manufactured only for jute mill machinery in this country. That was a point in favour of exclusion of these steel products from the scope of the duty.

The President observed that if the concession was given it would certainly be general.

The enquiry then adjourned

TARIFF BOARD.

CALCUTTA PORT COMMISSIONERS' EVIDENCE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Dec. 6.

Mr. S. C. Stuart Williams, Chairman, Calcutta Port Commissioners, gave evidence before the Tariff Board to-day. He opposed the proposal to increase the present import duties on steel and asserted that the Port Commissioners had no hesitation in saying that they considered the proposal to increase the present duty to 33 1/3 per cent. as one which they must strenuously oppose and if the proposal was to be extended to fabricated steel their objections would be intensified. It will be difficult to justify any protective measures which must necessarily increase the cost of many important articles, in view of the protective effect of the present duties combined with the cost of freight and insurance of imported steel and the natural advantages which India possessed in respect of coal and iron ore.

With regard to bounties, the Commissioners were unable to give a definite opinion but thought the question might ultimately require very careful examination.

The Tariff Board meets at Jamshedpur on the 13th, for a week.

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SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Dec. 7.

S S Clan Monroe, Pill, Glasgow.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—

S S Maloja, Warner, London.

S S Chanda, Gwyn, Basreh and Calcutta.

Steamer Urlana, Tobitt Genoa.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—

Steamer Vasna for Persian Gulf.

Steamer Shuster for Persian Gulf.

Steamer Mergha for Antwerp.

Steamer Celeba for Rangoon.

S S Clan Monroe:—The Clan Line steamer Clan Monroe, 3674 tons, Captain R Pill, arrived in harbour yesterday from Glasgow, with a general cargo.

S S Maloja:—The P and O S N Company's English mail steamer Maloja, 12829 tons, Captain S C Warner, will sail to-day from harbour for London with the homeward mails, a general cargo and passengers.

S S Chanda:—The B I S N Company's steamer Chanda, 3941 tons, Captain C C Gwyn, will sail to-day from harbour for Basreh and Calcutta, with a general cargo.

S S Urlana:—The B I S N Company's steamer Urlana, 3381 tons, Captain S Tobitt, will sail to-day from harbour for Genoa, with a general cargo.

VESSELS IN THE BOMBAY DOCKS.

(FRIDAY, 7th December.)

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

Shed.

1 Liebenfels 3859 Karachi 18/12 W & A Graham & Co.
2 Maloja 12,829, London 8/12, M M & Co.
3 Iris 4332 Genoa 15/12, W & A Graham & Co.
5 Genoa 4201 Genoa 15/12, M Italiana.
6 Clan Ranald, 3446 C Ports 7/12, J F and Co.
7 Matiana 5453 Karachi, 10/12, M M & Co.
8 Bovenkerk 5723, Colombo 10/12, E D Sassoon and Co.
9 Khandalla 3289 E & S Africa 12/12, M M and Co.
11 Sicilia 4188 Shanghai 19/12, M M & Co.
12 City of Poona 4791 Karachi 7/12 K N & Co.
13 Trafford Hall 3437 Liverpool N F, K N and Co.
14 Anglo-Colombian 5333 Hull, N F., W. & A Graham and Co.
16 Recca 3428 Hull, N. F., T M & Co.
17 Egremont 5256 New York, 8/12 V Bros.

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Celebes Maru 4262, Kobe 9/12, O S Kaisha.
2 Reichenfels 2935 Hamburg, 7/12, W and A Graham & Co
3 Barpeta 1876, Basrah 13/12 M M & Co.
9 Malacca Maru 33210 Kobe, 10/12, N. Y. Kaisha.
10-11 Scindia 3217 Liverpool 12/12, W & A Graham & Co.
15 Dara 3083 Mauritius 11/12 T M & Co.
16 Acera 1751 N F, D M Khandwani.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

D & E Hakadate Maru 3254 Japan 12/12 N Y. Kaisha.
F Jalavihar 3381 N F, N F., S S N Co.
F Ahmedi 13313 P Gulf, N F, S Hassum and Co.
H Nour-el-Bahr 199 M Coast, 7/12 Merchant S N.
H Kilindini 129 M Coast, 4/12 R E Colin & Co.
N Chanda 3941 Calcutta, 6/12 M M & Co.
P Dogra 3281 R'goon, 5/12, T M & Co.
P Vigo 3233 K'chi 22/12 J Finlay and Co.

LIST OF STEAMERS EXPECTED FOR BOMBAY.

BRITISH MAIL STEAMERS.

Dongola due about 8th December. Agents P. and O S N Co.

Moldavia connect at Aden with S S Kashmir due about 14th December, Agent P & O S N.

Mantua due about 21st December, Agent P and O S N Co.

Morea due about 28th December, Agent P. and O S N Co.

Plassy due about 4th January, Agent P and O S N Co.

Mooltan due about 11th January, Agent P and O S N Co.

Delta due about 18th January, Agent P and O S N Co.

Naldera due about 25th January, Agent P and O S N Co.

Malwa due about 1st February, Agent P and O S N Co.

Maloja due about 8th February, Agent P and O S N Co.

FROM LONDON.

Domala due about 16th December Agent B I S N Co.
Mashobra not fixed) Agent B I S N Co.
Dalgoma (not fixed), Agent B I S N Co.
Morvada (not fixed), Agent B I S N Co.
Jeypore (not fixed) Agent B I S N Co
Lahore (not fixed) Agent B I S N Co.
Mandala (not fixed) Agent B I S N Co.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Elysia due about 9th December, Agent W and A Graham Co.
City of Calcutta due about 12th December Agent K N Co.
Vindelia (not fixed), Agent W and A Graham Co.
Massilia due about 8th January, Agent W and A Graham Co.
Clan Macmillan due about 27th December Agent J F Co.
Circassia due about 20th January Agent W & A Graham Co.
Olympia due about 5th February Agent W & A Graham Co.
City of Batavia (not fixed) Agent K M Co.
Clan Colquhon (not fixed) Agent J F Co.

FROM HAMBURG.

Martenfels due about 16th December, Agent W and A Graham Co.
Hohenfels due about 8th December, Agent W and A Graham Co.

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to take care of one's appearance and health. Pinkettes help you to do both by ensuring daily regularity, by keeping the liver active, the skin clear, the eyes bright, and by banishing sick headaches, coated tongue, ill-smelling breath. Your chemist sells Pinkettes, at 14 annas the vial.

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W and A Graham Co.
Goldenfels due about 25th December, Agent W and A Graham Co.

FROM ROTTERDAM.

Moorkerk du eabout 21st December, Agent E D Sassoon Co.
Broederkerk due about 12th January, Agents E D Sassoon Co.
Konderkerk due about 3rd February Agent E D Sassoon Co.

FROM HULL.

Vigo due about 13th December, Agent J F Co.
Othello (not fixed). Agent J F Co.

FROM GOTHENBURG.

Simla due about 11th December, Agent W and A. Graham Co.

FROM TRIESTE.

Nippon due about 12th Deember, Agent L. T. Co.
Tevere due about 18th December, Agent L T Co.
Anssa due about 26th December Agent L T Co.

FROM GENOA.

Castle Porziano due about 15th December, Agents M Italiana.

FROM NEW YORK.

Strathlorne due about 2nd December, Agent W and A Graham Co.
City of Benares (not fied). Agent W and A Graham Co.
Algic due about 11th December, Agent V Bros.

FROM KOBE, ETC.

Wakasa Maru due about 14th December, Agent N Y K.
Lima Maru due about 28th December, Agent N Y K.
Andes Maru due about 11th December Agent O S K.
Ryugin Maru due about 31st December Agent O S Kaisha.
Penag Maru due about 3rd January Agent N Y Kaisha.
Argun Maru due about 25th December Agent O S Kaisha.

FROM CHINA.

Soudan due about 30th December, Agent B and O S N Co.
Kaiser-i-Hind due about 11th January, Agent P and O S N Co.

FROM DURBAN

Karoa due about 16th December, Agent B I S N Co.
Karagola due about 30th December, Agent B I S N Co.
Trematon (not fixed) Agent B I S N Co.
Karapara (not fixed) Agent B I S N Co.

EXPORTS.

Dec. 7.

S S Scindia for Glasgow—8 bundles shooks, Phipson and Co. 3 bundles iron hoops, Phipson and Co

S S Scindia for Manchester:—2 cwt Ind. pickles, M M Poonjiaji and Co.

S S Scindia for Liverpool:—8 packages wearing apparel etc., Thos. Cook and Sons; 220 bales Ind. raw cotton, Hirji Nensey; 18 bales Indian wool raw, E. Goolam Hoosen.

S S Scindia for Marseilles—200 cwt mustard seed, Volkart Bros.; 2000 cwt linseed. Louis Dreyfus and Co.

S S Scindia for Philadelphia—76 casks gaots skin, Brisky and Co.

S S Trafford Hall for Liverpool—48 bales hemp, G Mowjee and Co.

S S Trafford Hall for Marseilles—600 cwt. crushed bones, Hollinghurst and Co.

S S Recca for Antwerp:—100 bales hemp F P, F F Cmpbell and Co.; 220 bales Indian raw cotton, Japan Cotton T Co.

S S Recca for Ghent—110 bales Indian raw cotton, Vardhaman Bros.

S S Anglo Colombian for Antwerp:—24 bales country cotton fly The Jamshed Manufacturing 595 cwt crushed bones Hollinghurst and Co.

S S Anglo-Colombian for Dunkirk:—330 bales Ind. raw cotton, Japan Cotton T Co., 200 bales Indian raw cotton, G Chachaty.

S S Maloja for London:—6 pots Palmarosa, Thos. Cook and Sons; cases pictures and photograph, Cox's Shipping Agency; 12 cases vases requisites trophe et., Cox's Shipping Agency; 5 cases silver ware etc., Cox's Shipping Agency.

S S Urlana for Genoa—1001 cwt country linseed, Gorio Ltd.

Liebenfels for Hamburg:—2000 cwt C. myrobollams, Purshottam Mathuradas; 40 cwt. Ghatty Gum, The Anglo Indian T. Co. 28 cwt cassein, Godeka Overseas Trade Corporation.

S S Leibenfels for Antwerp:—224 bales Ind. raw cotton, Rally Bros.

S S Iris for Genoa:—440 bales Indian raw cotton, Madhavda: Amersey.

S S Genova for Genoa:—250 bales Indian raw cotton Vurdhaman Bros.; 110 bales Indian raw cotton, Italian Cotton Co.; 450 cwt. Ind linseed, Gorio Ltd.

S S Genova for Naples—1000 cwt country caster seed, Gorio Ltd.

S S Genova for Trieste—91 bales Ind. raw cotton, Lukmanji Ebrahimjee.

S S Genova for Malta:—7 bales cotton grey yarn, Jeena and Co.

S S Egremont for New York:—45 cwt. gum Kudanya, Amin and Sons.

S S Scindia and Liverpool—90 bales wool raw B. Harbhan and Co.; 8 bales wool raw, Anglo. Sian Corporation.

S S Celebes Maru for Yokkaiha—200 bales Indian raw cotton, T M Kaisha

S S Celebus Maru for Moji:—200 bales Ind. raw cotton T M Kaisha.

S S Celebus Maru for Nagoya:—500 bales Indian raw cotton, T M Kaisha.

S S Celebus Maru for Kobe—100 bales Indian raw cotton, Suzuki and Co.; 1600 bales Ind. raw cotton G K Kaisha.

S S Celebus Maru for Osaka—100 bales Ind. raw cotton, K Kaisha.

IMPORTS.

Dec. 7.

S S Kashmir from London. Agents M M & Co.:—1 parcel gold stick and case, 11 boxes Sovereigns, 246 bars silver, 2 boxes specie, 72 bales blankets, 800 reels ginning material, 25 cases medicines, 60 kegs alizarine, 77 cases stores, 10 cases biscuits, 100 cases Beer, 30 cases whisky, 163 bundles galvd. Gas tubes, 571 cases brandy, 87 cases wine, 50 cases lime juice 37 cases cordials, paint, 39 ravertels Tar, 58 pieces under frame, 56 cases condense milk, 39 case cocoa, 48 cases cigarettes 1 case sealing wax, 1400 casks cement, 18 cases soap, 28 bundles yellow metal cakes, 15 cases tinned peas, 43 packages Tin plates, 49 casks Tallow, 24 bundles tubes, 200 pieces earthenware.

From Middlesborough:—131 pieces joists, 900 pieces plates, 250 bundles galvd. can sheets, 500 bundles flat sheets.

From Marseilles—91 cases wine, 400 bags almonds, 80 barrels grapes, 400 packages tiles, 22 cases brandy.

From Aden—1 case silver, caskets.

S S Homefield from Rangoon. Agents B I N Co.:—21210 bags Rice, 134 teak squares, 637 pieces teak sleepers, 9854 pieces scantlings, 1967 bundles scantlings, 12 cases playing cards, 3272 pieces deak planks, 184 cases cutch, 191 pieces teak boards, 20 pieces black tin.

From Moulmein—8737 bags Rice, 831 pieces teak squares, 132 pieces teak ends, 12355 bundles teak scantling, 12348 pieces teak scantlings 270 bundles J H Pattams.

From Cochin—33 bundles rope, 46 coils rope, 315 bundles cotton yarn, 250 bales cotton yarn, 250 bundles hoopa shells, 56 cases rubber.

From Calicut—1401 bales cotton, 1666 jattos Coir yarn, 449 bags coanuts 40000 bags half ducks, 173 nottas coir rope.

From Badagra- 1202 bags cocoanutts, 494 bags copra.

INDIAN BAR COMMITTEE.

MADRAS BAR ASSOCIATION'S EVIDENCE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Dec. 6.

The Indian Bar Committee recorded the evidence of the Madras Bar Association and the Madras Vakils' Association to-day. The Bar Association expressed themselves in favour of an All-India Bar with a central bar council. The Association is in favour of a provincial bar council only as an aid to the central council without any original powers and these might be constituted by proper selection from among the members of the bar presided over by a High Court Judge. The Association is opposed to the dual system and would remove all distinction between advocates and vakils.

The Madras Vakils' Association is of the opinion that a self-contained autonomous All-India bar should be established. The ultimate formation of an All-India bar would best be effected by constituting forthwith a central bar council and provincial bar councils for each province. The central bar council, composed of delegates from provincial councils, should now function merely as a consultative and advisory body to co-ordinate the exercise by provincial councils of the functions assigned to them. These bar councils should be vested with power to admit, remove and suspend legal practitioners and to lay down rules regarding qualifications for admission of members, their fees and their professional conduct. In the opinion of the Association, the time has come when different grades and classes of practitioners should be moulded into one homogenous bar.

RELIGIOUS ENDOWMENTS IN MADRAS.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

UDIPI, Dec. 7.

A big public meeting was held at Paranipalli on the 6th instant, Mr. P. N. Narayana Rao presiding. The following resolutions were unanimously adopted: (1) that this meeting reiterates its emphatic protest against the Hindu religious endowments bill which has threatened to destroy the much cherished religious institutions of Hindus and prays H. E. the Governor to withhold his assent to the bill in the interest of religious freedom and public peace, (2) that this meeting heartily supports the address tabled for discussion in the Council requesting His Excellency to veto the bill.

CARE OF YOUTHFUL OFFENDERS.

PROPUSED AMENDMENT OF LEGISLATION.

The Bombay Government have published a "Bill to make further provision for the custody and protection of children and young persons and for the custody, trial and punishment of youthful offenders and for the amendment of the Reformatory Schools Act, 1897, in its application to the Bombay Presidency. The statement of Objects and Reasons says:—

The Bill, as its preamble shows, is intended to make further provision for the custody and protection of children under the age of 14 and young persons who are 14 years of age and upwards but under the age of 16 and for the custody, trial and punishment of youthful offenders under the age of 16.

Provision is made in Part II for the moral improvement of children and young persons who have no one to look after them or are neglected by their parents and guardians or are living in immoral surroundings. Such children may be sent by the Court to an industrial school or may be committed to the care of a relative or other fit person. Young persons may be dealt with in the latter way only.

As cases occur in which children and young persons suffer much ill-treatment from persons who have charge of them and are often not even their relatives, certain sections of the English Statute, the Children Act, 1908, have been incorporated in this Bill as Part III. These provide punishment for acts which scarcely come within the scope of the Indian Penal Code but which it is highly desirable to check for the welfare of children and young persons who have no remedy against their oppressors. Punishments are provided for general ill-treatment of children and young persons, for causing them to beg, for allowing them to frequent brothels and for causing or encouraging their seduction. The Bill provides that an authorized person such as a Police-officer or an Agent of a Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children may take to a place of safety a child or young person in respect of whom an offence has been committed. The Court pending the enquiry may arrange for the safe custody of the child or young person and if the enquiry leads to conviction may commit the child or young person to the custody of a relative or other fit person. Alternatively the Court may send the child to an industrial school. On reliable information the Court may issue a search warrant for the production of a child or young person believed to be ill-treated or against whom an offence has been committed.

As the law stands at present, youthful offenders, namely persons convicted of offences punishable with transportation or imprisonment, who are under 16 years of age, may be hanged transported, imprisoned, if of the male sex and under 15 years of age sent to reformatory schools, and, if convicted of certain minor offences, bound over under section 562 of the Code of Criminal Procedure. This Bill provides in Part IV that no youthful offender shall be punished in the first two ways, nor shall he be committed to prison unless the Court certifies that he is of so unruly or depraved a character that he is not a fit person to be sent to a reformatory school. The Reformatory Schools Act, 1897, is amended by the Bill to empower the Court to send a person under 16 years of age to a reformatory school. The age limit was formerly 15.

The Bill also provides in Parts V and VI for the establishment of industrial schools by Government or under Government supervision in which children and youthful offenders of both sexes will be taught a useful trade until they attain the age of 16. Reformatory schools are for boys only who are detained there to the age of 18. The Act will in this respect be supplementary to the Reformatory Schools Act, 1897. It is also supplementary to the Code of Criminal Procedure, for by it the Court will be empowered to commit a youthful offender *convicted of any crime* to the care of his parent, relative, guardian or other fit person or to discharge him after due admonition.

Provision is made in Part VII of the Bill for the establishment of Juvenile Courts to obviate the association of children and young persons with adult criminals.

Provision is made in Part VIII for the framing of rules under the Act.

HIGH COURT.

CRIMINAL SESSIONS

THE COLLINS CASE.

(Before Justice Kajiji and a Special Jury.)

Emperor vs. C. G. Collins.

In the above case after four prosecution witnesses for the prosecution had been examined, the Advocate-General informed the Court that he wished to call certain other witnesses and wanted to address the Court on that point. He therefore suggested that the Jury might retire during the discussion.

On this His Lordship directed the jury to retire.

The Advocate-General said that he wanted to call certain persons who were witnesses in the other two cases against the same accused. Their evidence was necessary in order to prove the guilty knowledge and fraudulent intention of the accused and to rebut his defence of its being *bona fide* civil transaction. The learned Counsel relied upon sections 14 and 15 of the Evidence Act which relate to the admissibility of evidence relating to instances of a similar nature in a course of conduct. In support of his contention, the Advocate-General cited a number of cases, the most important of them being the recent well-known case of King-Emperor vs. Armstrong (King's Bench Div. 1922.)

Mr. Desai replying to the points raised by the prosecution said that the alleged representations had not been proved to have been made, and the question of guilty intention did not arise at that stage. The purpose of the present application was to prejudice the jury.

His Lordship enquired as to who was to decide, whether there was sufficient evidence to prove the representations made. He thought that it was the jury who could decide it.

Mr. Desai replied that the jury had to consider it finally when giving the verdict, but for the purpose of allowing or disallowing the evidence sought to be adduced, His Lordship had to decide it at the present stage. Counsel submitted that before the question of intention arose, they ought to decide whether any representations were, in fact, made, and if so, which of them were false and led to the delivery of the property. It is only after this was done that section 14 of the Evidence Act could apply. As regards the relevancy of evidence, Counsel submitted Section 298 of the Criminal Procedure Code gave the Court the power to decide the question. Counsel further submitted that they must first establish the fact of representations, admitting of two constructions guilty and innocent, and then bring in outside evidence to show that there was guilty intention. They could not be allowed to adduce this evidence to establish facts which had not been already established. If the accused made future arrangements for payment, and those fell through, that had nothing to do with the question of intention.

His Lordship held that the evidence was admissible.

Two persons who are witnesses in the other two cases against the accused were then examined.

The case was proceeding when the Court rose for the day.

CROWN SIDE.

A POLITICAL DEPORTEE.

ARAB MERCHANT'S SUCCESSFUL APPEAL.

SEQUEL TO HABEAS CORPUS WRIT.

(Before his Lordship Mr. Justice Mulla.)

In the matter of an application under Section 491 of the Criminal Procedure Code.

and

In the matter of Shaikh Abdul Wahab Zayani.

Shaik Abdul Wahab Zayani Petitioner

In the above matter Sir Chimanlal Setalvad appeared on behalf of the petitioner before His Lordship Mr. Justice Mulla on Wednesday and applied for a rule nisi under the Habeas Corpus Procedure against the Commissioner of Police of Bombay to produce the petitioner before the Court to be dealt with according to law and to be set at liberty. His Lordship granted the application and made the rule returnable on Friday morning.

On Friday the rule was brought up for hearing when Sir Chimanlal Setalvad instructed by Messrs. Bhaishanker Kanga and Girdharlal appeared for the petitioner and the Hon the Advocate-General instructed by the Public Prosecutor appeared on behalf of the Respondent.

The facts in connection with this petition are shortly as follows:—

The petitioner who is an Arab is an old man of about 67 years of age and is a resident of Bahrein in the Persian Gulf and is the subject of an independent Arab Ruler Shaikh Essa bin Ali Alkhalifa. He is a pearl merchant and belongs to a very ancient and respectable family of Bahrein and being a spiritual leader of an Arab tribe, he is respected and esteemed by the members of his tribe. Recently the British Consul and the Consul-General having forced the ruler of Bahrein to abdicate and having installed his eldest son in his place there has been a considerable amount of discontent among the people of that State. The petitioner who was residing in Bombay for about 3 years prior to June 1923 returned to his native place in June last and owing to his position the populace there appealed to him for advice and guidance and desired to leave Bahrein in case their grievances were not promptly redressed. The petitioner along with others then presented a respectful petition to the Consul-General detailing their grievances and praying for redress. There was no answer to this petition. Another petition was presented and in the beginning of November 1923 the Consul-General convened a meeting of 12 chiefs and nobles of Bahrein. The petitioner and one Shaikh Ahmed Bin Lahej attended that meeting and they were given seats in a room of the Consulate at a distance from the others and they were told by the Consul in the name of the British Government that they were prisoners and would be deported from Bahrein. They were not informed of their offence if any. They were kept as prisoners in that room without food for the whole day and at sunset they were taken on board a man-of-war and were kept in custody of 3 military men. They were then taken to Busra where they were kept for two days and from there they were brought in the same custody on a Mail Steamer. The steamer arrived in Bombay about the 12th of November and they were asked to put up at the Shah Jehan Palace Hotel near Crawford Market and have been detained under police surveillance under the orders of the Commissioner of Police. On Monday last they were told by a police officer that they would be taken to some unknown and unrevealed destination and they were afraid of being deprived of their liberty. The petitioner said that he was still in the dark as to the reasons for his deportation from Bahrein and detention in Bombay under police surveillance and all his inquiries as to the nature of the charges against him have been futile and unavailing He was, under the circumstances, afraid that he would be removed out of the jurisdiction of the High Court and that he would not then get proper redress.

He, therefore, prayed that the Commissioner of Police he directed to set him at liberty and to produce the petitioner in Court to be dealt with according to law.

When this rule came on for hearing the Hon. the Advocate-General applied for an adjournment of the rule as he was not yet in full possession of all the facts and that instructions have not been received from the Government of India under whose orders this action was taken.

Sir Chimanlal objected to any adjournment on the ground that liberty of the person of a citizen was at stake. He said it was a great hardship that the movements of the petitioner were restricted and no sufficient cause had been shown as to why it was so.

On Sir Chimanlal's application the Court directed that the petitioner should be allowed liberty to stay wherever he liked in Bombay Poona, Matheran Mahableshwar or Nasik.

The hearing of the rule was adjourned till 15th January 1924.

ADDRESS TO OUT-GOING GOVERNOR.

INJUNCTION REFUSED BY HIGH COURT.

In our report of the proceedings in the High Court in re. Nariman vs. the Bombay Municipal Corporation and another, it was inadvertently stated that the application was dismissed with costs, whereas the costs of the application have been made costs in the suit.

THE WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Dec. 6.

Yesterday's report states:—Few falls of rain occurred in Bihar and southeast Madras, Kodaikanal and Cuddalore, each reporting half an inch.

To-day's report states:—Weather has been dry. There were few falls of rain in Upper Burma and southeast Madras. Negapatam reports one and a half inches. A fresh western disturbance is affecting extreme north.

Forecast:—An extension in Kashmir.

SIMLA, Dec. 7.

Rain has fallen locally in southeast Madras, Cuddalore has reported three-quarters of an inch. The western disturbance has not yet given appreciable rain.

Forecast.—An extension in south Madras.

HEAVY STORM AT SIMLA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DELHI, Dec. 6

Information received from Simla shows that there has been heavy snow fall during the last few days and that telegraphic and telephonic communications have been cut off or seriously interrupted. It is reported that there was a fall of about eighteen inches.—A record figure in this early part of the winter. Extensive damage has been caused to the electric installations and nearly two hundred 'phones are out of order. The station was without electric lights for several hours.

The day before yesterday, all telegraph wires have been very badly damaged between Simla and Kathlighat by rain and snow storm. Damage is also reported to telephone and telegraph lines between Simla and Mashobra. There was slight damage to property in one or two places consequent on the falling down of trees in the storm. Since yesterday morning, however, the weather has considerably improved and it is expected communications will be restored by this evening or to-morrow morning.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 6th Dec. 1923.

Means of observations taken at 6 a. m., 10 a.m 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.,

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr.	29.107 inches
Temperature of Air	78.6 degrees
Wet Bulb Thermometer	73.8 "
Dew Point	71.4 "
Relative humidity of Air	79% "
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy equal to 10)	5.8 "
Maximum temperature of Air	84.9 "
Minimum do. do.	75.1 "
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	E,NNW,N,NE
Movement of Wind from midnight to midnight	miles 139

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

Day of Week	Day of Month	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean Time	HIGH WATER. Depth on Still	Day of Month	LOW WATER. Bombay Mean Time	LOW WATER. Depth on Still
	Dec.	h. m.	ft. in	Dec.	h. m.	ft. in
F.	7	—	—	—	—	—
Sat.	8	—	—	—	—	—
S.	9	30 10	8-23-51	9	5 58	17 9
		28 5	11 45		17 48	14 0
M.	10	31 0	0 39	10	6 46	17 9
		28 2	12 33		18 33	14 9
Tu.	11	1 22	30 8	11	7 33	17 0
		13 20	27 7		19 17	15 6
W.	12	2 4	20 11	12	8 23	18 2
		14 9	26 9		19 59	16 9
Th.	13	2 48	28 11	13	9 18	18 7
		15 0	25 10		20 42	18 3

Earthquake report:—

An earthquake shock of slight intensity at its origin about 3,400 miles away was recorded by the seismographs at the Colaba Observatory at 4 hours 15 minutes this morning.

CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

The following is the statement of Liabilities and Assets of The Central Bank of India, Ltd. for the Fortnight ended 30th November, 1923:—

LIABILITIES.

Capital Subscribed Rs 3,36,00,000 ..	
" Paid up	168,00,000
Reserve Fund	1,00,00,000
Fixed Deposits Current Accounts, Savings Accounts ..	15,50,93,000
Sundries including Branch Adjustment	3,02,84,000
Total ..	21,21,77,000

ASSETS.

Cash Credits and Overdrafts on Government and other authorised securities	5,06,40,000
Loans on Government and other authorised securities	5,08,33,000
Investments in Landed Properties ..	38,00,000
Bills Discounted	189,73,000
Bank Premises	45,24,000
Sundries including Branch Adjustment	2,32,60,000
Cash in hand, at Banks and Investments in War Bonds, Govt. Papers, Municipal Bonds, Debentures, etc., ...	6,01,47,000
Total ..	21,21,77,000

PREMIUM BONDS.

ALEX. BRAULT

(Established at Calcutta since 1886.)

7-1, Wellesley Place, Calcutta.

NEW FRENCH LOANS

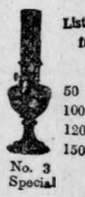
"CREDIT NATIONAL 6%—1923"

FREE OF ALL TAXES.

BEWARE OF BOGUS and MUSHROOM FIRMS

BOOKLET: Posted free on application

TITO-LANDI LAMPS



List posted free from Alex. Brault.

50 c. p. Rs. 32
100 c. p. Rs. 34
120 c. p. Rs. 36
150 c. p. Rs. 38

No. 3 Special

No. 2 Lamp.

"La Rafale" 60 c.p. Rs. 19. nett.

FLAMME BLEUE

French patented Kerosene stoves.
Stove No. 1 Rs. 28
Plate Rs. 12-8
Fits on any of our Stoves, 3 holes.

No, 14 arc shape Storm proof Lamp 500 c. p. Rs. 125.

Large Stock of all sizes—Ovens, Grills, 3 hole Cooking ranges.

"ELECTRO AUTOMATE LAMPS"

DYNAMO SELF-CONTAINED.

Works by pressure of fingers, or pull.

Self-generating Hand Torch no refills. Rs. 31

Strap Neck Electric Lamps used by Police, Postmen Night Watchmen etc. Rs. 37-8

MELLIN'S FOOD

UNTOUCHED BY HAND.

Mellin's Food.—For the use of Infants from birth.

MELLIN'S LACTO

Prepared from Mellin's Food and cow's milk. For use where Mellin's Food is unobtainable.

MELLIN'S FOOD BISCUITS

For children after weaning and invalids.

AERIAL MAIL SERVICE.

AMBALA TO SIMLA IN ONE HOUR.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Dec. 5.

An aeroplane service for carrying the mails has been established between Ambala and Simla. The Mail will leave Ambala about 1.30 in the afternoon and reach Simla about 2-30 the same day.

A EUROPEAN SUB-INSPECTOR'S SUICIDE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, December 6.

The body of a European sub-Inspector aged about thirty-five was picked up in the Madras Marina on Thursday. It has been identified to be that of E. B. Kennedy. There was a bullet wound right through his head from one temple to the other. A letter was found on his person addressed to a friend of his saying that he had been unable to meet his debts and that his creditors had been worrying him.

An inquest held this evening revealed that a letter was found on Kennedy's person, addressed him to the Commissioner of Police, stating that he had decided to take away his life and that the gun with which he decided to shoot himself was one stolen from soldier Brown of Fort St. George, while he was staying with him. The letter in which he complained that he was being worried by his creditors was written to one Mr. Currie, a colleague of his, the previous day. The jury returned a verdict of suicide by a bullet wound in the temple.

LEE COMMISSION.

BITTER COMPLAINT AGAINST COUNCILS.

CURTAILMENT OF MINISTERS' POWERS URGED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

BOMBAY, Dec. 6.

In the absence of Lord Lee, owing to a slight attack of fever, Sir Reginald Craddock presided at the sitting of the Royal Commission to-day when three more Services Associations represented their views. Dr. D. Clouston, Mr. B.C. Burt, Mr. F.R. Parnell and Mr. W. Mc Rao appeared on behalf of the All-India Indian Agricultural Service. Mr. D. Quinland, Mr. Kerr and Major R. Stirling represented the All-India Association of Indian Veterinary Service and Mr. D.B. Sothers spoke on behalf of the Bombay branch of the Forest Service. Witnesses replying to questions had nothing to complain against their Ministers, though Dr. Clouston said in some Provinces, for instance, Madras, the Director of Agriculture was not consulted in appointments to the Provincial Service. He thought, even now, Ministers had control over the services as they could stay their promotions. Dr. Clouston spoke strongly against the Legislative Councils, which, being dominated by pleaders who know nothing about agriculture were able to do a lot of mischief by upsetting the useful plans of his department by cutting down the budget. He would certainly not give them more powers by way of control over his service and would even reduce the existing powers. Mr. Samarth and Mr. Basu questioned the witness on this point suggesting that while professing loyalty to the Reforms, witness was urging going back. Among other demands put forward by the witnesses, were creation of Directors of Agriculture and a Veterinary Service, an Inspector General of Veterinary Service and centralization of the subject of contagious animal diseases. Sufficiently qualified Indians could be trained at Pusa for Agricultural Service, but in the case of the veterinary candidates European qualification was urged. Extension of proportionate pension scheme to all officers who joined before 1922 was advocated by the three Associations.

PROCEEDINGS IN DETAIL.

BOMBAY, Dec. 6.

The All-India Associations of the Indian Agricultural Service (European Officers) and the Indian Veterinary Service and the Bombay branch of the Forest Association placed their views before the Royal Commission which assembled at 10-30 a.m. this morning. Owing to a slight attack of fever, Lord Lee could not be present to-day and Sir Reginald Craddock occupied the chair in his absence. Lord Lee hopes to preside tomorrow. The Agricultural Association observes that while in the matter of general relief, their common case been put forward by the European Government Servants' Association, they make suggestions for securing contentment and efficient administration of their individual services. The Indian Agricultural Association points out that the Reform Scheme has added greatly to the worries and responsibilities of the service and that, in the Councils, while officers have received some helpful suggestion and criticism, they are subjected to a considerable amount of purely destructive criticism. Added to this is the general feeling of insecurity, discontent and pessimism. The Service has already lost sixteen officers including two Directors of Agriculture as a result of premature retirements out of a total of 87. The Association is not prepared to suggest any fixed standard of Indian recruitment. It is emphasised that a high standard of qualification should continue to be demanded of all officers of the I.A.S. whether European or Indian. At present, excluding Burma, the strength of Europeans and Indians in the service is 60 and 62 respectively. Thus the standard of Indianisation recommended by the last Public Services Commission has been already reached. Members of the Service, have loyally supported the appointment of Indians wherever feasible and, indeed it is largely due to their efforts that such a development has taken place. During the twenty years of its existence, the activities of the department have succeeded in introducing one million more acres, improved varieties of crops and improved cultivation adding many millions to the wealth of the country. But agricultural development in India is still in its infancy. The problem now is not more rapid Indianisation but retention in the service of those officers who have already served India well. Unless this can be done the process of training Indians for the higher branches of the department will be seriously interrupted and the success of Indianisation jeopardised.

PAY AND PENSION

The Association further urges that the concessions asked by them be also granted to Europeans employed in the department on special contracts and that Agricultural Engineers be taken on to the I.A.S. The Association considers it a grave injustice that the right to retire on proportionate pension has been denied to officers serving direct the Government of India in the Imperial Department of Agriculture on the ground that their conditions of service have not materially changed. Changes in the conditions of service and amenities of life have affected them as much as other members. It is, therefore, urged that this right be extended to these officers as well as to all who have entered the service prior to 1922 including those on special agreements. The Association adds that those who retire as a result of the next instalment of Reforms would have greater claim to consideration than those retiring at present. Another grievance of the service is that provincialisation of the selection grade posts has done an injustice to several officers and that the best way to remove this disadvantage is to convert the present so-called selected grade into a higher time scale with an efficiency bar at the 16th year of service, The Association asks that in future, Directors of Agriculture must be appointed only from the I.A.S. and that in view of the immense importance of agriculture to the country, the Director of Agriculture's pay should be made equal to that of the Director of Public Instruction or the Chief Conservator of Forests and a special higher grade of Rs. 1800-100-2000 be created to retain and attract officers of high scientific standing. The Association prefers improved pensions to a state aided provident fund and considers that an officer should be allowed within a year of retirement to commute half of his pension without medical examination and that commutation of the whole pension be allowed at better rates. The creation of a Family Pension is considered essential.

THE VETERINARY SERVICE.

The Indian Veterinary Association mentions that there has been very strong feeling amongst its members that the Government of India has been more concerned with questions of political expediency rather than with those of efficiency. The importance of a Veterinary Service in an agricultural country is obvious and its importance in India is increasing. The Association does not consider reduction in the European personnel practicable within the next twenty years nor would it be in the interests of the country. The present number of European officers is essential for efficient administration and, in some provinces and some branches, the superior staff needs to be largely increased. The Association urges reorganisation of the service and thinks the Government of India should have its Veterinary Advisor and that in each Province veterinary department should be organised, like other departments, under an administrative officer who would co-ordinate all veterinary activities such as the control of live stock diseases, veterinary education and research. In short the Association urges the organisation of as effective a veterinary service as in other countries like America, Canada and South Africa.

The control of and research into livestock diseases should, as in those countries, be a central subject and not provincial as the case at present. This will result in the successful eradication of contagious diseases of animals in India. The Association considers it essential in this connection that there shall be no lowering of the standard in the case of Indians appointed in future. The Association draws particular attention to the fact that the International Labour organisation has now under consideration a proposal which may debar India from export trade in hides, skins, bones, manure etc. India will be asked to erect a sterilizing apparatus at great initial and recurring cost and to stamp out anthrax. The success of the measures designed to meet these objects would depend, in the Association's opinion, on the efforts to improve the agency for notification and an increase in the numbers of the veterinary personnel of all grades consistent with the work which has to be done.

PAY AND STATUS.

The pay and status of its officers must be raised commensurate with the importance of their work Indianisation should proceed along the lines of increase in the number of superior service posts not by replacement of the present European staff. The Association further asks for the elimination of unjust discrimination against their service. As a large majority of Veterinary officers are stationed in large centres, they feel no difficulty about medical attendance but they are particularly hard hit in respect of house rent which is very heavy in such centres. Relief in this respect is, therefore, specially urged, by the grant of allowance over and above the presidency or local allowances. It is pointed out that the present conditions regarding study leave do not encourage men to proceed and make themselves more useful. Study leave should be treated as leave on full average pay and should not be deducted from the leave account.

Regarding the security of pensions, the Association considers the best form of guarantee would be to lodge all contribution to the fund with the British Government. In conclusion, the Association emphasises that in its suggestions for a reorganisation of the service, it has no intention to embarrass Government at a time of financial stringency nor are its views influenced by any question of political expediency. The sole object is to assist the Government of India in the furtherance of the welfare of the main industry of the country.

THE FOREST ASSOCIATION.

In their reply to the questionnaire, the Bombay branch of the Forest Association observes that under the present scale of recruitment and promotion from the provincial service, Indians will ultimately form half of the superior appointments also. The Association is doubtful whether a European personnel of fifty per cent. will be sufficient to maintain a proper standard of efficiency and is of opinion that any further decrease would be unsatisfactory. With regard to pay apprehension is felt that there may be a tendency to promote Indians of lesser qualifications to better paid administrative posts and that posts may be abolished as a measure of economy. As it is considered that increasing difficulty will be experienced in obtaining the necessary certificate of approved service by which extra pensions are earned, the Association suggests that, instead of these matters being largely left in the hands of the Ministers, some Board or Committee on which the Forest Service be represented be set up to advise the local government in such questions. The Association asks for a pension of one thousand pounds after twenty-five years' service and a corresponding increase in additional pensions earned for higher and meritorious services. All pensions should be paid in sterling 1/4 to the rupee and the relation between the total and active service or pensions be uniform for all services. The institution of a Family Pensions Fund is also asked for. Although difficulty is felt about medical attendance, the Association feels it difficult to suggest any scheme for improvement and observes that if an amended scale of pay is granted, free medical attendance is not asked for.

Sir Reginald Craddock in occupying the chair regretted that Lord Lee could not be present due to a slight attack of fever. His Lordship hoped to be able to resume charge to-morrow. Dr. D. Clouston, Mr. B C. Burt Mr. W. McRae and Mr. F. R. Parnell appeared on behalf of the All-India agricultural service. Sir Reginald Craddock asked whether they had experienced any difficulty in belonging to a Transferred Department which they would not have felt in a Reserved Department. Dr. Clouston replied that, while his own relations with his Minister had been extremely nice, in some other provinces, for instance, the Madras Ministers appointed men to the Provincial Service without consulting the Director of Agriculture. The Directors' power had thus weakened. Moreover, in the Councils, they met with carping criticism from pleaders, who did not understand agriculture. Officers would like to be left alone in pursuit of their scientific work. Sir Reginald Craddock mentioned that it was pointed out by some that it was unfair to the Ministers that the Services in the Transferred Department be controlled by the Secretary of State. Dr. Clouston did not agree with that criticism. After all the Ministers had some control and they could prevent offices from getting promotion and stop them at the efficiency bar.

Mr. Basu asked the witnesses whether they realized that, by asking for continuance of the Secretary of State's control, they were antegonising the people by sticking to an old phase of Government which was passing away and appeared now an anachronism. Dr. Clouston did not think so. At present the Legislature was dominated by pleaders who knew nothing about agriculture, but were able to do a lot of mischief by upsetting useful plans of his department by cutting down the budget. It would be worse if the Legislature got further control. He would rather like to take away some of the existing power. He wanted at least to protest his service from such control. Sir Reginald Craddock asked whether it was not another reason that they wanted to do their best for the agricultural development of the country and did not like good plans being upset by the councils. Witness said that was so.

GOING BACK ON REFORMS.

Mr. Samarth took up the point further and asked witness how he could reconcile his loyalty to the Reforms with his idea of going back on the Reforms in certain respects. Dr. Clouston said he had not thought out the scheme. Mr. Samarth pointed further to a demand for higher compensation to those who would retire after the next instalment of Reforms and asked whether this did not also mean that those who are now in service and professed their loyalty to it were antagonistic to the development of Reform which would take place after ten years. Mr. Burt explained that was not so. At present they felt they could continue to work usefully but they did not know whether they would be able to continue under changed conditions after 1929.

Questioned by Sir Reginald Craddock about future Indian recruitment, Dr. Clouston and Mr. Burt said it was essential to have Indians belonging to the Agricultural classes for the service. Of late such recruits were coming forward. It was equally necessary that Indian recruits must be highly qualified. They believed that education at Pussa as a post graduate course could be made sufficiently good as to match the European qualification but that the pay of the service must be kept attractive to prevent the Indian youth from selecting other careers. Indians should have the same pay as the Europeans minus the overseas allowance. Witnesses strongly opposed, speaking from experience, the system of short-term contract which proved extremely costly. Mr. Burt mentioned that he recently required a special officer for 5 years with prospect of renewal of the contract but three men who were offered over sixty per cent higher pay than the service men were demanding from the Commission, had refused the offer.

Replying to Mr. Samarth Mr. Burt admitted that almost all the sixteen officers of the service who had retired on proportionate pension had found appointment elsewhere though on lesser salary.

Mr. Samarth.—Isn't it that pay in India is higher than in any other country?

Sir Reginald Craddock said he had read somewhere that the present demand was only temporary. Dr. Clouston said that was so. It was because the Empire Cotton Growing Association was being organised. But this demand won't continue.

VETERINARY WITNESSES.

The Veterinary witnesses were next examined. Mr. D. Quinlan (Bihar and Orissa) Mr. P. J. Kerr (Bengal) and Major R. Stirling (Central Provinces) appeared at 12 noon. Sir Reginald Craddock referring to the scheme of organisation of the service, contemplating necessary extension of their sphere of activity and personnel, observed that it was not within the competence of the Commission to go into this question which must be dealt with by the respective Governments.

Sir Reginald Craddock.—Isn't it that you want an Inspector-General and that your service be an all-India service?

Mr. Quinlan.—Yes. We consider our department of great economic importance to India. We would divide our work into two distinct divisions, those under local bodies dealing with accidental diseases and their prevention and cure and those dealing with contagious diseases as a central subject concerning the whole of India.

Replying to further questions of Sir Reginald, witnesses said the right class of men with proper educational qualification and belonging to the Agricultural class who knew something about animals were not coming in required numbers.

Mr. Basu said in India, in old days, animal disease was specially dealt with by barbers. Would they not consider this as the right class? And Mr. Samarth added that the fact that a young man offered himself for service in their department showed that he had aptitude for it. Witnesses said the Service was not very popular and the right class of men were not taking up this career in sufficient numbers as yet.

A SUGGESTION WITHDRAWN.

When questioned about their statement that reduction of the European element was not practicable within the next twenty years Mr. Kerr said they were not opposed to Indianisation but felt strongly that European qualification was essential for he Service. They would welcome Indians with European qualifications. Mr. Basu pointed out that the Veterinary College at Lahore was quite up to the European standard and not, therefore, education in such a college be enough to equip Indians for the service? Witness replied that the standard of education in India was low and that even the Lahore College could not come up to western teaching. There were for instance, specialist teachers at home whom they could not get in India.

Questioned about the reformed regime, Mr. Quinlan said he was very well off under the Minister. Mr. Kerr added that was also true of the Bengal Minister but there was difficulty in getting the local Boards to continue in a standard.

Replying to Mr. Coupland's question, witness admitted that his proposal of contralising the subject would not entail the employment of any big staff at headquarters. The Inspector General with a small staff would be enough to issue orders to all the provinces. Mr. Samarth asked witnesses whether they realised that by asking for the creation of higher posts, they were creating more prospective appointments and that, if these were afterwards abolished, their claim for compensation for the loss of career would be still greater than at present. Mr. Quinlan explained that they, as veterinary advisors, had submitted a plan they considered best in the interest of the country. If government thought otherwise there the matter would end.

Mr. Kaul told witnesses, that on the one hand, they had asked for the creation of a Superior Provincial Service for Indians and on the other they had urged that Indains should possess a European qualification. Would not such qualified Indians like to remain members of the Imperial Service? Mr. Kerr agreed that should be so and withdrew his suggestion in favour of superior Provincial service.

THE FOREST SERVICE.

Mr. D. B. Sothers (Bombay) appeared last on behalf of the Bombay Branch of the Forest Service Association. Examined by Sir Reginald Craddock witness said they wanted that, with the exception of the I. C. S., there should be no difference between the status and pay of other services. As a rule, highly educated Indians had not so far chosen the forest career. Indians appointed to the service by direct recruitment had only just come out and he could not say how they would shape. As for Indians in the provincial service, some had done well while others had'nt. On the question of recruitment, he considered a course of European training essential. He had not seen Dehra Dun but though that instead of education at Dehra Dun followed up by Continental training, he would prefer the system of sending youths to Europe direct without preliminary training.

Questioned by Mr. Basu, witness said he had no trouble with the Minister and when he was asked to explain his proposal for setting up a Board containing the members of the Forest service to guard their interests against the Minister, witness withdrew the suggestion which he said, he had inserted only after reading a pamphlet. He said he would make no distinction between married and unmarried officers. In his service, in Bombay, there were 12 married officers and 4 unmarried. Sir Reginald Craddock asked withness, whether though Forest was a transferred subject in Bombay, witness would still like to have the Secretary of States control? Mr. Sothers—"That is so." Witness drew particular attention of the Commission to the demand that proportionate pension terms should also include officers who joined prior to 1922.

The Commission adjourned till Friday.

ALL-INDIA VOLUNTEERS' CONFERENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

HUBLI, Dec. 5.

The Provisional Board of the All-India Volunteers' Conference meets at Cocanada on Monday (the 24th instant) afternoon, the Conference itself meets on Tuesday (the 25th) noon. The sittings of the Conference continue on the morning of Wednesday (the 26th) and after. Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru has consented to preside. Each Congress province has to elect eleven delegates, but Andhra can send 22 delegates. The provinces are requested to send delegates' names to the General Secretary, Hubli, Karnatak, before the 12th instant at the latest. No delegate fee is charged. Voting will be taken by provinces. Any concrete suggestions regarding the All-India Volunteer movement should be sent to the General Secretary to reach Hubli before the 12th instant. Intending visitors should also communicate before the same date. This cancels the previous dates.

Mr. K.T. Paul, Indian General Secretary of the Y.M.C.A. has been elected President of the Tenth Session of the All-India Christian Conference to be held in Bangalore during the Christmas week.

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SOME OPINIONS.

Prof. PATRICK GEDDES writes:—

In th world-wide discussion of th methods and problems of education which has been long growing up, and is now so active, though still far from its climax, the main struggle has become clear; that of the many endeavours now springing up in every country towards the Education that Educates, and away from the established conventions of mere Instruction, which depresses and represses (too often even suppresses) the life of youth; and at all levels, primary, secondary, and higher. Towards furthering this true education Mr. Gidvani has long been preparing himself, even experimentally working; and in this book he sets forth his general aims, with all the needed combativeness and vigour, over the range of East and West. For both are fully open to his strictures; yet happily also opening to his ideals.

Prof. Gidvani has produced a thoughtful book full of suggestions for the remouelling of our educational system in accordance with the higher ideals of culture. He pleads for a bold innovation, a peaceful revolt against the manifold evils of present-day educational custom, which he summarises under parent-craft, priest-craft, teacher-craft and caste-craft.—("THE HINDU" of Madras.)

Prof. Gidvani's book makes as gay reading as his previous works. He finds that the inability to speak out is what is wrong with Indians. ..... He asks, "Where has the slave-mentality, so popularly talked about now, its first birth? In the schools, with the child's first 'Yes, Sir', tame and timid. Repression in India begins not with the Black Act but with the Black Board.—("THE TIMES OF INDIA.")

Mr. M. M. Gidvani is an educational expert. He has had experience of school life outside India and as a teacher in this country he has been brought into close act with the cramping system of Indian school life ..... His small volume is refreshing reading. It is written with vigour, knowledge and insight. Mr. Gidvani properly points out that our school has no relation to the streams of Indian culture, that Indian history is not visualised by pageants, dramas and pictorial representations, that rasa lilas and school celebrations are not encouraged. It is only by basing itself on the forces of our social heritage that education can become a live force in the country. Mr. Gidvani points this out. The book is well printed and got up.—("SWARAJYA" of Madras.)

The Literary Critic of the "KAISERI-HIND" takes two lengthy reviews of the book in successive issues of the said paper. He is pleased with Mr. Gidvani's treatment of history-teaching in schools. He says, "The learned professor, it appears, has got a great deal to tell his readers with regard to the much-discussed subject of the teaching of History in schools and colleges in this country", and is pleased with the author's conclusions. The Critic finds one fault with the book. It is, to give his own words, this—"The only defect visible in the book under review is that it is a bit too much inclined towards Indian Nationalism. The author seems to be the great abhorrent of whatever that is 'slavish' in our educational system and belongs, I conjecture, (perhaps, I may be wrong) to the school of Mr. Gandhi." But despite this defect he observes that "the book under review should be on the shelf of every Indian educationist desirous of ameliorating the present system of education."

Many other reviewers have also expressed their great satisfaction with the book. But we shall content ourselves with observing that the hundreds who have read it, ever so many times, have acclaimed it as "utterly splendid."

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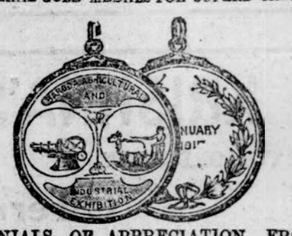

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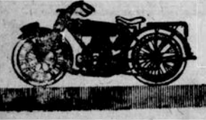

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A WORD TO SHARE-HOLDERS.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—May I request the share-holders of this Company to go to the Morarji Hall on Saturday the 8th instant between 12 and 5 p.m. and vote against the Resolution for the return of rupees forty-five per share of Rs. seventy-five, and thus throw out the said Resolution? At the earliest opportunity, the writer and his colleagues Messrs. Nariman, Balubhai Desai, Vasavda and others will make a fresh requisition to the Agents to convene an extra-ordinary General Meeting to reduce the share capital to Rs. thirty per share and to extinguish the existing liability of Rs. forty-five per share. Meanwhile shareholders should make it a point to go to the said Hall and vote against the Resolution.—Yours, etc.

BURJORJI FRAMJI BHARUCHA.

Dec. 7.

STOCK EXCHANGE ENQUIRY

The Committee resumed taking evidence on Thursday in the Secretariat at 2-30 p.m. The first witness, Mr. Mafatlal Gagalbhai, giving oral evidence in Gujerati said that he himself had cornered the shares of the Kohinoor and the Standard Mills and in his opinion the Board was unfair in their decisions. He was in favour of arrangements by block account, but was opposed to the removal of Rule 26 of the Association and if removed some other rules should be brought in. He advocated cash transactions and suggested the time-limit of eight days be extended to fifteen. On the President stating that this would amount to forward business, the witness replied in the negative but would only give facilities to the sellers and buyers

Mr. Phiroz Jehangir who followed the first witness in his written statement said that the time had come when the Association should take immediate steps to build a house on the most modern lines and thoroughly equip it in a manner worthy of the greatest Stock Exchange in the East providing facilities both to its members and to the public for the daily transactions of business. To his mind there should be no difficulty in the Associatoin finding the necessary funds, and when completed it would not only prove a source of revenue but would be self-supporting.

As regards the constitution, Mr. Jehangir advocated that being primarily an Indian institution its national character ought to be maintained and the constitution ought therefore to be pre-eminently Indian.

Regarding qualifications of members, Mr. Jehangir's opinion is that a reasonable standard should be set up as regards education, character, business, ability, financial and social status; and everything possible should be done to have and uphold a tone of dignity for all members of the Association. Admission should be by ballot of the Managing Committee after at least 15 days' written notice to all members, giving all particulars about the applicant and inviting objections, if any, against his admission. These objections (to be treated as strictly confidential by the Board) must be fully investigated by the Board before proceeding to their ballot. Security in his opinion was not necessary if the above safeguards of qualification and admission were scrupulously attended to. Expulsion and suspension of members should be enforced in cases of proved fraud or dishonourable conduct. He was emphatically against the licensing of brokers. Partnerships should be allowed when formed between two or more members of the Association. No non-member should be recognised as a partner, and such practice should not be allowed. All partnerships should be notified and registered in the books of the Association.

Election of the President should be carried out by ballot by the general body immediately following the result of the selection of the Managing Committee and to be made from the members of that body only.

In his opinion cash basis for business was uncalled for, and would undoubtedly cripple the market to an extent, which would not prove healthy to industrial interests and was in favour of forward business in respect of shares that are substantial and well distributed among the public. Budla business was a necessary corollary to forward business and should run hand in hand. He was not in favour of fortnightly settlement because he thought it would unnecessarily duplicate work both in Budla business and in the clearing house, without having any appreciable steadying effect on market quotations. At this stage Mr. Jehangir wished to be examined in camera.

The Committee will examine Mr. Shirras on Saturday morning.

SABARI ASHRAM.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—For the information of the Bombay public, especially South Indians, who contributed to the entertainment held in aid of the National School & Workers' Ashram Palghat (now named as Sabari Ashram) in October last, I shall feel obliged if you will publish the following extract from personal letter received by me:—

"We opened our Ashram on the 19th October and one month is over. Ten Cheruma (Depressed Classes) boys and two Cheruma girls are attending our daily classes. They are taught alphabets, recitations, counting, story telling and ginning of cotton. At 6-30 p.m. we have our Ashram Bhajan in which all the Ashramites, Cheruma boys, young men, old men and their ladies take an enthusiastic part. At the outset they (the Cherumas) found it very difficult to pronounce even ordinary names. After four weeks experiment we have every confidence that they will improve. After the Bhajan is over they are told some stories from our Puranas. After this is over, Panchema boys who cant afford to attend the day classes get their instructions. Besides teaching them alphabets, general knowledge is also imparted to them. We are attempting to wean them from all their dirty habits and they have begun to like our remaining in the Ashram and doing this work for their improvement. Besides, caste Hindus are also getting their instruction. We have got some 16 students and they are taught Hindi, Sanskrit, History, Geography, Arithmetic, Malayalam, Natural Science and Music. All students get themselves trained in spinning and carding cotton. Elderly students are taught dyeing and printing of Khaddar cloth. Arrangements are in progress to set up hand looms for weaving of Khaddar. Garden work also forms a prominent part of the work of the students. We have already incurred an expense of Rs. 2,000. For our Tilak Mudralaya (Press) we have spent nearly Rs. 1,000. We have put up five sheds which have cost us nearly Rs. 500. The plot of ground has cost us Rs. 400. And we have not yet got sufficient space to conduct our classes. The Press, our quarters and the Khadi Vidyalaya have occupied these places. We are now managing our classes in these sheds. As soon as Sjt. T. R. Krishnaswami Aiyar (Head of the Ashram) gets all right we hope to begin our building for the school. Our "Yuvabharatam" will be issued in the end of the next week, (the delay so far was due to the local authorities). We are handicapped here by several circumstances. Hence delay in writing to you. Sjt. Krishnaswamier's health is the thing which is hampering our work and worrying all of us to a great extent. By the grace of God and the best wishes of all our friends there we hope to pull on with our task. Please inform all our friends and well-wishers about what little we are doing. We have not been able to begin our village work for the abovementioned reasons."

Seeing that the country's salvation lies in the Constructive Programme and that the cry of "Back to Nagpur" has been raised by some of our leaders, I hope that you will kindly allow space for the above though it is a little long.—Yours, etc.,

R. KRISHNA AIYAR.

Nov. 24.
549, Lady J. Road.
Dadar.

BOMBAY ART SOCIETY'S EXHIBITION.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—You will be good enough to publish the following few lines in to-morrow's issue of your esteemed paper.

The Bombay Art Society's ensuing exhibition will be opened to public view from 27th inst. This is just to give hint to the Honorary Secretary that he may not repeat the same story of the last year again.

For the last two years or so it has been the habit with the authorities not to issue free passes to the artists and the exhibitors of whose beautiful pictures are hung, for the first few days. This system of course any sane man will say is radically wrong and requires immediate overhauling. The bulk of the artist world is generally poor.

It will therefore be wise on the part of the authorities to issue some definite notice before the opening of exhibition stating their intentions so that the poor artists might not get insults at the hands of the Secretary and his Staff.—Yours, etc.,

H. N. R.,
Artist.

Bombay 4

ALEXANDRA INSTITUTE FANCY FAIR.

The following were the prize winners:—
1st day's first prize—Cut Glass vase No. 704 (unclaimed).
1st day's second prize—Silvered sweet dish, No. 420 (unclaimed).
1st day's children's prize—doll, No. 583 (unclaimed).
2nd day's first prize—silvered vase No. 574 (claimed).
2nd day's second prize—silver muffineer No. 241 (claimed).
2nd day's children's prize—emergency case, No. 24 (unclaimed).

The prize winners should produce their tickets and claim their prizes from Mrs. Cursetjee, 162 Hornby Road Fort, Bombay. If their prizes are not claimed before the 31st December they will be sold for the benefit of the Institution.

At the last opium sale at Calcutta 350 chests of Benares Opium were sold for Rs. 15,90,250; the highest price per chest being Rs. 4,545 and the lowest Rs. 4,540.

Mr. Amarnath Dutt (Swarajist) has been elected to the Legislative Assembly by the Burdwan Division non-Mahomedan rural constituency.

The Health Department of the Punjab Government is inaugurating in Punjab a health week on the lines of the original English institution. It has been decided to make the first Punjab Health Week a Baby Week and celebrate it during the third week of January as a part of the great scheme inaugurated by Lady Reading.

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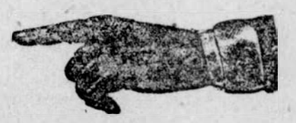
Sunday Edition

of

"Bombay Chronicle"



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THE OTHER SIDE

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—H. E. the Governor paid a visit a few days ago to St. Xaviers College. Speeches were made on the occasion by the College authorities and by Sir George Lloyd which one might have taken for the proceedings of 'a mutual admiration Society.' The Professor who delivered the address of welcome in an oratorical rhapsody said: "We rejoice that in this Presidency that power should embody itself in a personality whose gifts of heart and mind evoke the affection and admiration of those who come within the range of its influence, specially in the young who are spontaneously responsive to every generous impulse and from whom Your Excellency is not far removed in age or in ideal." The Professor next referred to his administration as 'a lustrum full of lustre.' Evidently the Professor has misread or misunderstood the events of the last five years or is unconscious of the passing events around him as the various protest meetings etc. He ought to know at least the several events which marred Sir George Lloyd's administration, the various strikes, imprisonments and the riots in Bombay during which the Professor or one of his colleagues sacrificed his new hat to the hooligans to save his skin. The Professor's address had not even the merit of consistency, for while condemning his policy in regard to higher education it belauded him in the following terms:—"We welcome in Your Excellency the Chancellor of our University who is so indeed ex-officio but who through his keen interest in education, his great educational ideal and the wise policy in which it has partially found practical realization might well be our Chancellor 'per droit de conquete'." Even Sir George Lloyd felt abashed at this fulsome flattery and attributed it to Jesuit diplomacy, adding that the Jesuit Fathers were considerable diplomats and were passing on the torch to their students and Professors. I shall not refer to the other compliments paid by His Excellency to the College. The spirit pervading these compliments seems to have been "You tickle me and I tickle you with adulation."

But what I wish to point out is that St. Xavier's College is the only Catholic College in this Presidency representing the interests of Catholic youth whom it seeks to train. But the Catholic inhabitants of Bandra, Santa Cruz, Kalina, Kurla, Andheri and so many other places which are affected by the Governor's Development Scheme which lies heavily upon us like an Octopus, have nothing to be thankful for to His Excellency, for under that Scheme they are being dispossessed of their small holdings, of their cottages and fields which they held and tilled from time immemorial and from the scanty produce of which they managed to live and bring up a family. The Development Scheme will acquire most of the lands of these poor Christians at almost a trifling value and sell them at huge prices to wealthy magnates. One dreads to think of the future of these poor Christians who will spend away the small compensation which will be paid to them and being deprived of their lands will be reduced to the condition of paupers and will perhaps disappear altogether. The Catholic members who had seats in the Legislative Assembly sat mute there, while the Catholic Prelates who are their spiritual rulers are aliens and cannot therefore feel for the poor Indian Christians as they would feel for their own and they lack that true spirit of charity and sympathy which distinguished the noble bishop Las Casas who crossed the Atlantic twelve times to plead with the Spanish Court on behalf of the Indians of South America. They might try to imitate a little of this spirit. The Rev. Principal of St. Xavier's College and its Professors might have had the manly courage of referring to the case of these poor Catholics. Sir George Lloyd is certainly not carrying away with him the blessings of the Christian population of Salsette. Their spectres will follow him across the "Kala-pani" and rise before him like Banquo's Ghost.—Yours, etc.,

A CATHOLIC.

Bombay, Dec. 7.

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SAVED FROM THE GRAVE.

I am neither an advertising physician nor a doctor of medicines but an ordinary clerk. In the prime of youth I unfortunately suffered a breakdown. I secretly sent for medicine from all the famous physicians whose grandiloquent advertisements resounded in the newspaper world. To my ill-luck, despair and disappointment stared me in the face wherever I looked until I began to prefer death to life. The wheel of fortune, however, took a new revolution and I was suddenly called upon in July, 1901, to undertake in connection with my employment a very dreary journey to Nepal which, dotted over with short breaks in the way, took me thirteen days to reach Khatmandoo, where I put in a Caravanserai. Adjoining to my room there had sojurned a day or two previously an angel-looking hermit who enquired from me the nature of my illness in such a loving tone that I was coaxed into a reluctant exposure of my long-hidden secret.

Taking pity upon me he scratched out two prescriptions and in accordance with his directions I prepared from herbs and vegetables some tonic pills and a liniment for massage.

God the Witness.

Only a week's treatment cured me of all the complaints that had made my life so burdensome that I looked upon suicide as the only avenue of escape from this "living death." Although by virtue of this short treatment I could find it too hard to restrain myself, yet in consequence of the strict surveillance that my benefactor so very kindly exercised over me I was obliged to observe the necessary prevention and to undergo the full course of treatment for 21 days which gave such a manly vigour to my deranged nervous system. After the completion of my mission there I reached home and experimented the remaining medicine upon some other hopeless cases and found it an infallible remedy for all sorts of nervine diseases and every kind of general physical debility. On the persistent demands of some of my prudent and philanthropic friends and with a view to public weal I advertised this medicine. The price advertised hardly covers the expenses of its preparation and of enormously vast advertising operation.

PRICE	Rs.	
1 Phial of liniment	2-8	excluding Postal
1 box of Pills	1-8	expenses, i. e., As. 5.

Price 1 full box containing 1 phial of liniment and three boxes of pills Rs. 7/- and Rs. 9/- for foreign, including transit expenses.

Nervous weakness can be cured by one full box containing 3 boxes of pills and 1 phial of liniment but an ordinary debility can be rectified by 1 phial of liniment and 2 boxes of pills which contain 28 doses for 14 days.

The medicine is absolutely free from all Poisonous or Mercurial elements and will cause no skin eruption to appear on the place massaged.

TESTIMONIALS.

eat Sir,

Your medicine has checked for a time the growing weakness of body and nerves. But to be sanguine of its utility and success as a sure remedy for all sexual ills, I think I should take in another Box of liniment and pills, so send a full Box on the following address.

Yours faithfully,
J. S. KRISHNASAMI,
Karur, (Trichinopoly).

Sheikh Ghulam Ahmed Sahib.

Your medicine has removed all the complaints of the patient but still he has got some weakness, kindly send the same medicine at your earliest convenience and oblige.

Yours faithfully.
KANSHI CHAND & KARAM CHAND,
Sialkot City.

Dear Sir,

I used your medicine which I had ordered last month and find some improvement. I think I shall get complete cure if I use the same for three weeks more. So kindly send by return V. P. Post 3 bottles of pills and one phial of liniment without fail.

Yours faithfully,
S. L. UDUJAVER,
Dadar, Bombay.

Sir,

The bottle of pills you sent me has done me much good. Please send me one phial of pills and one phial of liniment.

Yours sincerely,
S. NARAYANA IYANGAR, B. A.

COMMUNICATIONS TO BE ADDRESSED TO—

SHEIKH GHULAM AHMED, Pir Gilanian, St. 73,
LAHORE. 7

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CONSTRUCTIVE PROGRAMME IN MALABAR.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—As there are so many friends and well-wishers who have rendered financial help for the National School & Workers' Ashram at Palghat, who may naturally be anxious to know something about the progress, I shall thank you to kindly publish the following extract of a letter recently received from Mr. Krishnaswami Iyer, from Sabari Ashram, Palghat.

"We are nine workers here to conduct the classes. Hindi Pracharak has not yet come from Madras. But the class is taken by Sarma. The Sanskrit Pandit is engaged, both these languages being compulsory. The Khadi Vidyalaya gives instruction by our young Andhra friend Mr. Muralava. The Press is not yet in order. The delay was caused by the declaration process. We got it declared only two days back. Hence delay in Yuvabharatam being published We hope to publish Yuvabharatam in the course of next week. By the grace of God I hope to improve and place all my hopes in Him who guides our destinies. Please inform all friends of this."—Yours, etc.,

K. S. SREENIVASA IYER.

Nov. 22.
No. 3, Big Miranda Chawl,
Dadar, Bombay.

BOMBAY ELECTION.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The result of the election to the Legislative Council by the Bombay City North non. Mahomedan Constituency was officially declared on the 19th after giving the dissatisfied candidates an opportunity of satisfying themselves as to the correctness of the first counting of votes. My electors will be glad to know that the result which was provisionally declared has been confirmed, and I have been returned to the Council. I thank all those who have given their votes to me and those friends who have worked for me. The Jews, Parsis and Christians who have voted for me deserve my best thanks because their votes have won success for me ever my rivals and because they have manifested broad-mindedness by not voting on communal considerations which was so very painfully prominent in the last election. If all the electors will show similar discrimination and vote with unbiassed mind, the 'Swarajya' which we all desire will be ours in no distant future. I cannot conclude this letter without expressing my heartfelt thanks to Messrs. R. J. Ezekiel, Solomon Samuel, Mhashilkar Maistry, Rev. Rahtor, H. J. Sejol Rustom Shet and Mrs. Rachelbai who have disinterestedly worked very hard for me, and who have thus laid me under their deep obligations.—Yours, etc.,

A. N. SURVE.

Bombay, Nov. 23.

ASTHMA

RADICAL AND SURE CURE.
OF 26 YEARS' FAME ALL OVER THE WORLD.

THE NATIONAL ECHO.
Calcutta—Saturday, July 28, 1920, Page 4.

from our own correspondent.

A useful remedy for Asthma has been discovered by a local philanthropist. The gentleman is one J.P. Ray who has cured a friend of mine from this fearful malady. His medicine is simple and as it is an improvement upon the existing systems of treatment which afford at least temporary relief it is well worth trying. And I am sure this information if properly utilised will be a blessing to many a desperate soul.

Present address:—
J.P. Ray K.P. Ray, Dept. 5, Benares City.
(2)

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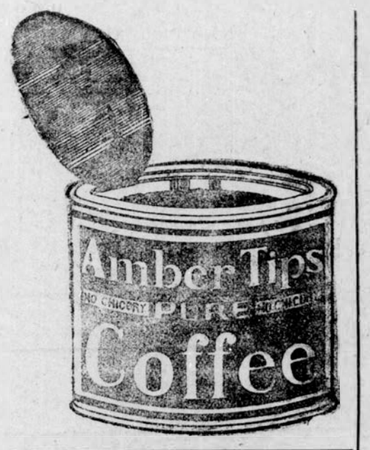
to the Lovers of Books

Mrs. Radha Bai Atmaram Sagoon, has opened a Branch at Sandhurst Road Tram Terminus, next to Marwadi Vidyalaya, where Books are sold between 8 a.m. to 11 a.m. and 4 p.m. to 8 p.m. at Considerably Reduced Prices.

Books are varied from time to time to suit different taste.



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Full instructions and one letter will be found in every one Pound Thermotin of Amber Tips Tea or Coffee.

The prize for December will be,

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All goods entirely new—our firm's name is a hall-mark guarantee for it!

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PROGRESS OF THE COMPANY.

	Rs.
Premium Income for 1919	62,635
Premium Income for 1920	2,51,996
Premium Income for 1921	20,68,500
Premium Income for 1922	22,57,520
CLAIMS PAID	21,92,275
ASSETS EXCEED	32,00,000

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Fire, Marine, Accident, Motor Car, Etc.

Managing Agents:

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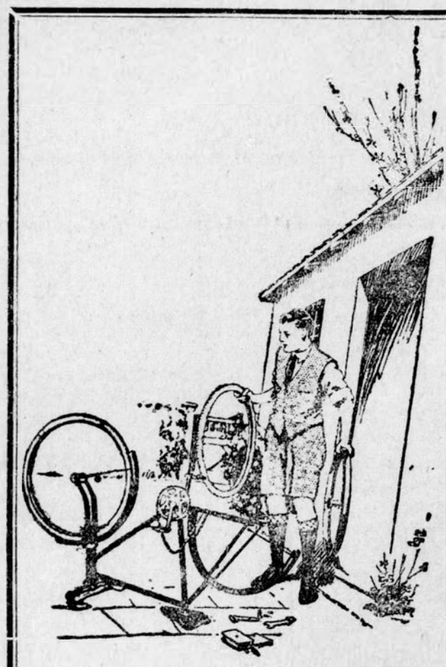

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Maintenance of quality, ensuring dependability, is the foundation upon which the Dunlop reputation has been built.

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READY FOR OFFICE

Your bearer, good fellow, has what you require before you leave for office. The old pipe, newspaper matches, topee, and the "Amulet" Glare protector. He knows the importance of the latter and how particular his sahib is about protecting his eyes from the excessive glare of intense sunlight, reflected from dusty roads and bright natural surroundings. His sahib and the "Amulet" are absolutely inseparable. He declares them to be the best ten chips worth he has ever had. If you have not yet bought one, try one, and you will be surprised to find how useful they are.

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Let us see that your children are properly equipped in mind and body so as to be fully prepared to take advantage of their heritage.

DOUBLE THE HEALTH OF YOUR TOWN—One of the foremost things to which the Civilised world is going to devote more serious attention than ever before.

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BUICK
HAS BEEN ASSIGNED FIRST PLACE AT THE
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As has been the case in previous years, the choice of position was made on the basis of the greatest dollar volume of business done by manufacturers during the year at hand. The fact that Buick has been given first place six times in succession is convincing evidence of Buick's leadership and the leadership of General Motors, in the automotive world.

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Printed and published for the Indian Newspaper Co. Ltd., by MARMADUKE PICKTHALL (Editor) at the "Bombay Chronicle" Press, Meadows Street, Fort, Bombay.